

UC-NRLF



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THE ROSE
ANNUAL

1927

Notices to Members for 1927.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions are due and payable on the 1st of January in each year.

Resignations.—Any Member wishing to resign must give notice to the Hon. Secretary on or before February 1st, after which date he will remain liable for his subscription.

The Exhibitions.—The Spring Show will be held in the Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, S.W., on Friday, April 22nd. The Great Summer Show will be held in the Grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Friday and Saturday, July 1st and 2nd. The Special Show of New Roses will be held in the Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, S.W., on Friday, July 15th. The Provincial Show will be held at Cheltenham on Wednesday and Thursday, July 6th and 7th. The Autumn Show will be held in the Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, S.W., on Friday and Saturday, September 9th and 10th. **The Royal Horticultural Society's Tickets do not admit to any of these Shows.**

Admission Tickets.—Are sent herewith with the exception of those admitting to the Provincial Show at Cheltenham. These will be sent on written application being made to the Hon. Secretary, National Rose Society, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1. before June 20th. Subscribers of 10s. 6d. are entitled to one ticket; subscribers of One Guinea are entitled to two tickets for this Show.

Extra Tickets.—Members can purchase extra Tickets for their friends for the Great Summer Show, Chelsea, at a reduced rate—5s. tickets admitting at noon, 3s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. tickets admitting at 3 p.m., 1s. 6d.—on application being made to the Hon. Secretary, National Rose Society, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1., on or before June 23rd. No application can be entertained after that date.

The Library.—Standard Books of Reference can now be loaned to Members on application to the Hon. Secretary. National Rose Society, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Extra Copies of Publications.—Members can purchase for their own use extra copies, post free, of the *Select List of Roses and Instructions for Pruning*, price 5s., *Enemies of the Rose*, price 7s. 6d., and *Hints on Planting Roses*, price 1s., of the Hon. Secretary.

COURTNE'

February, 1927. 28, VICTORIA

152

VERY FIBROUS YELLOW

TURF LOAM

FOR ROSES

FOR VINES

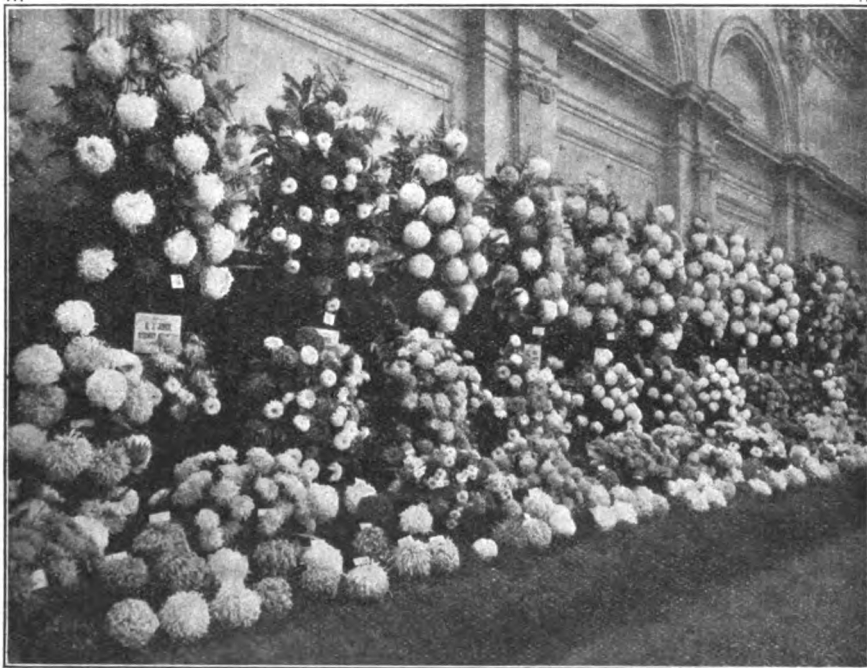
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FOR MELONS

FOR CARNATIONS

FOR EVERYTHING

Champion Gold Medal Group, Nat. Chrysanthemum Soc. Show, 1923-5-6



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A. B. JOHNSTON,
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**Royal International
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Containing Guaranteed Analysis

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RESULTS** obtained for

ROSES

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THE ROSE ANNUAL

FOR 1927

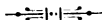
OF THE

NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

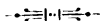
Edited by

COURTNEY PAGE

(under the Direction of the Publications Committee).



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28, Victoria Street, Westminster.)



CROYDON:

CROYDON ADVERTISER LTD., 36, HIGH STREET.

1927.

I saw a Rosebud ope this morn—I swear
The blushing morning opened not more fair.
Cowley.

AGRICULTURE

The National Rose Society

(Founded 7th December, 1876.)

Patroness :

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons :

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY, VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF PORTLAND
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND
THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY
THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE
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Deputy President : ARTHUR JOHNSON.

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C. CHAMBERS

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F. SPOONER
Dr. R. C. TURNBULL
Lt.-Col. B. J. WALKER,
D.S.O.

Bankers : Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 440, Strand, W.C.

Auditor: CHARLES BRANNAN, *Chartered Accountant*, 9, King St., E.C.

Hon. Treasurer : S. A. R. PRESTON-HILLARY

Hon. Secretary :

COURTNEY PAGE, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone : Victoria 0959

PREFACE.

In sending out this, the twenty-first *Rose Annual*, the Publications Committee do so with the confidence that it will prove at least equal to any of its predecessors.

The coloured illustrations of Roses that have appeared in past *Annuals* have been so much appreciated that the Committee have extended their number. They are not intended to advertise any Rose, but to afford those Members who are unable to visit the Shows, and our many over-seas friends, some idea of the novelties that have been staged for, and received an Award, during the year. No effort has been spared to make the pictures as true to nature as possible, and they are thought to be the last word in reproduction in colour.

The warmest thanks of the Council are due to those friends who have so very generously given their help in the compilation of this volume.

THE EDITOR.

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Presidents of the National Rose Society.

- 1877-1904. The Very Rev. DEAN HOLE, V.M.H.
1905-6. CHARLES E. SHEA.
1907-8. E. B. LINDSELL.
1909-10. Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.
1911-12. Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON.
1913-14. CHARLES E. SHEA.
1915-16. EDWARD MAWLEY, V.M.H.
1917-18. EDWARD J. HOLLAND.
1919-20. H. R. DARLINGTON.
1921-22. EDWARD J. HOLLAND.
1923-24. SYDNEY F. JACKSON.
1925-26. C. C. WILLIAMSON.
1927. H. R. DARLINGTON.

Dean Hole Medalists.

1909. Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON.
1910. EDWARD MAWLEY, V.M.H.
1912. GEORGE DICKSON, V.M.H.
1914. CHARLES E. SHEA.
1917. E. B. LINDSELL.
1918. EDWARD J. HOLLAND.
1919. Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.
1919. GEORGE PAUL.
1920. H. R. DARLINGTON.
1921. S. McGREDY.
1923. Miss E. WILLMOTT, F.L.S.
1924. SYDNEY F. JACKSON.
1925. COURTNEY PAGE.
1926. C. C. WILLIAMSON.

NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Report of the Council for the Year 1926.

The Society has during the past year continued to make steady progress, the number of new Members being 2,048. The total Membership is now over 14,105.

Publications.

The *Rose Annual* for 1926 was sent out in March last, and met with a remarkable reception. The numerous letters of appreciation which have been received have been a source of much gratification and encouragement.

The *Rose Annual* for 1927 will contain a number of interesting and practical articles which, it is hoped, will prove helpful to all Rose growers. The volume, which will be illustrated with 18 coloured plates and many black-and-white illustrations, will be sent to all Members in March next.

Library.

During the course of the year several important additions have been made to the Library, and many Members have availed themselves of the privileges of having Rose books sent on loan by post.

The Council will welcome gifts of useful and suitable books from Members of the Society. It is desired to extend the Library so that it may contain all standard books on Botany, Hybridisation and the History and Development of the Rose.

Lantern Slides.

The Society's slides continue to be in great demand, so much so that it has become necessary to provide an additional set which will, it is hoped, be ready in the autumn.

Advice to Members.

This branch of the Society's activities is proving most helpful to Members. An increasing number of enquiries, many involving considerable research, has been dealt with during the year. The Council invites any Member who is in doubt over any Rose matter to write to the Hon. Secretary.

Shows in 1926.

Six Shows were held during the past year. The Spring Show was again held in the Horticultural Hall on Friday, April 23rd, and was honoured with a visit by H.R.H. Princess Mary. The exhibits were of a very high order, and a source of much pleasure to a large number of visitors. Some inconvenience was caused by overcrowding, but the Council is pleased to report that arrangements have now been made which will obviate any cause of complaint in future.

The Great Summer Show was held in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Friday and Saturday, July 2nd and 3rd, and was visited by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The Show will remain a memorable one for the remarkable number of exhibits staged by Nurserymen. The Roses exhibited and the artistic taste displayed by the exhibitors was quite exceptional.

The Show of New Roses was held in the Horticultural Hall on Friday, July 23rd, but owing to the weather conditions which had prevailed for some days prior to the Show, the exhibits were below the usual standard.

The Provincial Show at Leeds was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 13th and 14th. The sub-tropical weather conditions which prevailed prior to, and on the day of the Show, rather spoilt what might otherwise have been a fine Show.

The Provincial Show, which was held at Southport on August 25th, 26th and 27th was, perhaps, the most successful Provincial Show the Society has ever held. The ideal weather conditions which prevailed before and during the Show enabled exhibitors to stage the Roses at their best. The Southport Floral Committee spared no trouble or expense in their efforts, and earned the gratitude of the exhibitors and the appreciation of the large number of visitors.

The Autumn Show was held in the Horticultural Hall on Friday and Saturday, September 10th and 11th. Last year the experiment was tried of holding this Show in tents at the Botanic Gardens, but owing to the uncertainty of the weather it was felt that too great a risk was being taken, and it was decided to return to the old conditions and hold the Show under cover. As usual this display of Autumn Roses was a very great success, and attracted a very large number of visitors.

Finance.

The financial position of the Society is a source of much gratification. The total receipts for the year, including the balance of £70 16s. 7d. brought forward from last year, amounted to £8,853 12s. 9d., and the total payments for the same period, including the sum of £1,109 9s. 1d., which has been placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, amount to £8,811 1s. 3d.

The Council has with great regret to record the loss during the year of three very old and tried friends of the Society. Mr. Samuel McGredy, who was one of the Society's oldest Members, and widely known for the numerous new varieties of Roses raised by him. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, who was the oldest Member of the Society, and a Past-

President, and well known to all exhibitors. Mr. E. B. Lindsell, another Past-President, and one who for many years was the Champion Amateur Rose Grower.

The Society is again indebted to the local Hon. Secretaries and many friends for the excellent work done by them in securing new Members.

In conclusion the Council desires to record its acknowledgment of the special and valuable services which have been rendered to the Society during the past year by Miss Willmott, F.L.S., one of the Society's Vice-Patronesses.



National Rose Society.

Summary of Receipts and Payments for the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bankers and in hand:—									
"Current Account and cash in hand	66	6	7						
"Dean Hole" Fund	4	10	0						
				70	16	7			
By Subscriptions				7,185	7	0			
"Proceeds of Shows				702	4	6			
"Affiliated Societies (including Medals)"				69	17	11			
"Advertisements in Society's Publications"				308	13	4			
"Sale of Society's Publications				41	0	11			
"Special Prize Donations (exclusive of Plate)"				45	6	0			
"Legacy "Foley Hobbs"				81	2	4			
By Interest:—									
"Consols less Tax	105	5	4						
"Conversion Loan 3½% less Tax	95	4	0						
"Gt. Western Rly. Rent Charge less Tax	80	0	0						
"Southern Railway 5% Debenture Stock less Tax	18	0	0						
"Staten Island and Edison Corporation 6½% Bonds	10	12	0						
"Gt. Lakes Power Co., Ltd., 6%	4	18	0						
"Bank Deposit Gross	43	6	0						
By LESS Income Tax on Gross Interest	355	6	2						
	6	2	0	349	4	2			
				<u>£8,853</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>			
By Publications									
"Printing, Stationery and Advertising									
"Postages, Telegrams and Sundry Expenses"									
"Hire of Rooms and Expenses of Meetings"									
"Rent, etc., Secretary's Office"									
"Honorary Secretary's Office"									
"Salaries and Assistance, Secretary's Office"									
"Auditor's Fee, 1926"									
"Expenses of Shows"									
"Royal Botanic Society"									
"Prize Monies, Medals and Plate"									
"Deposits, Slides returned, less received"									
"Special Prize Money, Guild of Blind Gardeners"									
"Queen Alexandra Memorial Fund"									
By Investments:—									
"£1,000 Gt. Western Rly. Rent Charge Stock"									
"£147 4s. Consols, 2½%"									
By Balance at Bankers and Cash in hand:—									
"Current Account and Cash in hand"	38	1	6						
"Dean Hole" Fund	4	10	0						
				42	11	6			
				<u>£8,853</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>			

RESERVE AND NICKERSON FUND:

£5,035 9 6	Consols 2½%	
£3,400 0 0	Conversion Loan 3½%	
£2,000 0 0	Gt. Western Rly. 5%	
£600 0 0	Southern Railway 5%	
\$1,000	Staten Island Edison Corporation Mortgage	6½% Gold Bonds
\$500	Gt. Lakes Power Co., Ltd., 6%	Gold Bonds

"DEAN HOLE" FUND	
£129 5 8	Consols 2½%
"FOLEY HOBBS" FUND	
£147 4 0	Consols 2½%

S. A. R. PRESTON-HILLARY,
Hon. Treasurer.

I have examined the Books of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1926, and hereby certify the above Summary of Receipts and Payments to be in accordance therewith. All payments have been duly authorised by the Council and Vouched.

The Bank Balances and the Securities representing the Investments of the Society have been verified by me.

(Sgd.) CHARLES BRANNAN,
Chartered Accountant.

9/10, King Street, E.C.2.
January, 1927.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES RELATING THERETO OF THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

- Title.** 1. The title of this Society is "The National Rose Society."
- Office.** 2. The Office of the Society shall be in London at such place as may from time to time be fixed by the Council of the Society.
- Objects.** 3. The Object of the Society is to encourage, improve and extend the cultivation of the Rose by means of publications, the holding of Exhibitions and otherwise.
- Membership.** 4. The Society shall consist of members paying annual subscriptions of either 21/- or 10/6 as they may elect, and the receipt and acceptance of a subscription by the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary shall constitute the subscriber thereof a Member of the Society.

Any person desiring to commute his or her annual subscription for life may do so by making one payment of £10 10s. in lieu of an annual subscription of one guinea, or of £5 5s. in lieu of an annual subscription of half-a-guinea, and shall thereby become entitled to all the rights and privileges of the corresponding annual subscription.

No person shall be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership until his or her subscription for the current year has been received by the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary.

The rights and privileges of members of the Society shall be as follows :—

- (a) To receive copies of publications issued by the Society.
- (b) To exhibit, subject to the Exhibition Regulations for the time being in force, at the Society's Exhibitions and at Exhibitions held by the Society in conjunction with any local Society.

(c) To receive members' tickets of admission to the Society's Exhibitions.

(d) To vote at all General Meetings of the Society.

Subscriptions.

5. Subscriptions shall be payable on January 1st in each year. Any member desirous of relinquishing membership shall give notice thereof in writing to the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary not later than February 1st in any year, and in default of such notice such member shall be liable for the subscription for the current year.

Application of
income and funds.

6. The income and funds of the Society shall be applied towards the promotion of the objects of the Society.

Executive
Council.

7. The management and administration of the affairs of the Society shall, subject to these Rules, be vested in a Council consisting—

(a) Of the officers of the Society as hereinafter defined.

(b) Of the Past Presidents of the Society.

(c) Of twelve acting Vice-Presidents and thirty-six other members of the Society.

The members of the Council referred to under (c) shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until the next annual general meeting.

Any vacancy occurring during the year (except a vacancy amongst the Past Presidents) may be filled by the Council, and such appointments shall hold good until the next annual general meeting. Twelve members of the Council shall form a quorum.

Appointment
and Duties of
Officers.

8. The Officers of the Society who shall be elected as hereafter provided and hold office until the next Annual General Meeting shall be the following :—

(a) A President of the Society who shall take the chair at all meetings of the Society and of the Council. No member of the Society shall hold the office of President for more than two consecutive years or be eligible for re-election as President for two years after the expiration of any second succeeding year of his tenure of office as President.

(b) A Deputy President who shall, in the absence of the President, preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Council.

- (c) An Hon. Treasurer who shall be the Accounting Officer, and shall be responsible for the payment into the Society's Banking Account of all moneys received by him on behalf of the Society. The Hon. Treasurer shall prepare for the Annual General Meeting a Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts in respect of his year of office, and
- (d) An Hon. Secretary who shall be responsible for all the secretarial work of the Society, and shall be Editor of the Society's publications. The Hon. Secretary shall account to the Hon. Treasurer for all moneys received by him on behalf of the Society.

These Officers shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council and all Committees thereof.

Any vacancy amongst the officers occurring during the year shall be filled by the Council, and such appointments shall hold good until the next Annual General Meeting.

Election of Hon. Vice-Presidents and Hon. Life Members.

9. Such persons as the Society may desire to honour may, on the nomination of the Council, be elected as Hon. Vice-Presidents or Hon. Life members of the Society, but they shall not as such be entitled to vote or take any part in the management and administration of the affairs of the Society.

Hon. Vice-Presidents shall hold office for one year, but shall then be eligible for re-election.

Appointment of Standing Committees.

10. The Council shall elect, not later than the month of February in each year, from amongst its members (exclusive of *ex-officio* members) the following Standing Committees :—

- (a) A Finance and General Purposes Committee which shall certify all accounts prior to their presentation to the Council for authority for payment, and shall consider and report to the Council on all questions of finance and expenditure, and on all general matters affecting the management of the Society.
- (b) An Exhibitions Committee which shall report to the Council on all matters in connection with the Society's Exhibitions.
- (c) A Publications Committee which shall be responsible to the Council for the Society's publications.

Each Standing Committee shall consist of ten members, and shall elect its own Chairman. No member of the Council shall serve on more than two Standing Committees, excepting the Chairman of each Committee, who shall be an *ex-officio* member of each of the other Standing Committees and the officers.

Five members of a Standing Committee shall form a quorum.

The Council may appoint special Committees for special purposes. Unless otherwise directed by the Council no Committee of the Council shall have any executive powers, and no act or decision of any Committee shall be deemed to be an act or decision of the Council.

Council Meeting.

11. A meeting of the Council, of which not less than seven days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member thereof, shall be convened so often as the Council may decide, or whenever the Hon. Secretary shall think necessary, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than 12 members of the Council stating the purposes for which such meeting is desired.

Financial Provisions.

12. The Bankers of the Society shall be Messrs. Coutts and Co., or such other bankers as the Council shall hereafter from time to time appoint. The Society's banking account shall be in the name of "The National Rose Society," and no cheques shall be drawn on the account without a resolution of the Council, which resolution shall be entered on the Minutes of the Council.

All cheques shall be signed by two of the following persons: the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary, or the Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee.

The Reserve and Special Funds of the Society shall be invested as the Council may direct in the joint names of not less than three members of the Society, who shall be nominated by the Council. Such investments shall not be varied or realised except with the authority of the Council.

Appointment of Auditor and Duties.

13. The Society shall at the Annual General Meeting appoint as Auditor for the ensuing year a Certificated Accountant, who shall hold office for one year, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Auditor shall examine and audit the books and accounts of the Society and the annual balance sheet, and shall ascertain that all payments have been duly authorised by the Council and vouched.

Exhibitions.

14. The Society shall hold one or more Metropolitan Exhibitions in each year and Provincial Exhibitions when practicable, and may also hold Exhibitions in conjunction with any other Society.

The Council shall have power to make such Regulations for the management and conduct of Exhibitions, and such Rules for judging thereat as it may think proper, and such Regulations and Rules shall be binding on all members of the Society.

None but members of the Society shall exhibit at any of the Society's Exhibitions.

**Affiliation of
Local Rose, etc.,
Societies.**

15. Local Rose, or other similar societies, which offer not less than £15 (exclusive of Challenge Cups) in prizes for Roses annually may, with the approval of the Council, become affiliated to the Society on payment of an annual subscription of 10/6 and subject to their observing the Regulations for Exhibitions prescribed by the Council. Affiliated societies shall be entitled to receive copies of the National Rose Society's publications, and to offer for competition such medals of the National Rose Society as the Council may determine.

**Nominations for
election of Hon.
and Acting Vice-
Presidents,
Officers and
Council.**

16. The nominations for election of Hon. and Acting Vice-Presidents, Hon. Life members and officers shall be made by the Council, which may also nominate members of the Society for election as ordinary members of the Council. Members of the Society may make nominations for the election of ordinary members of the Council provided that such nominations shall be signed by not less than two members of the Society and sent to the Hon. Secretary, together with the written consent of the nominee to act, not later than November 1st next preceding the Annual General Meeting.

**Method of
Election.**

17. The Hon. Secretary shall send to each member of the Society, with the notice convening the Annual General Meeting, a voting paper setting out the names of the candidates in alphabetical order.

Each member shall be entitled to as many votes as there are vacancies to be filled, but not more than one vote may be given for any candidate.

Every voting paper shall be filled in and signed by the member voting, and returned endorsed Voting Paper, so as to reach the Honorary Secretary at least five clear days

before the Annual General Meeting. The provisions of this Rule as to the mode of voting with a note as to the total number of candidates that may be voted for shall be printed on the Voting Papers, and any Voting Paper which is out of time or does not conform to this Rule shall be void.

The Voting Papers shall be handed, unopened, to the Scrutineers (not less than two in number) appointed by the President, who shall count the same and report the result of the voting to the Annual General Meeting.

A record of the attendances of members of the Council at meetings since the preceding Annual General Meeting shall be sent with each Voting Paper.

Annual General Meeting.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 14 days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member of the Society, shall be held in January of each year, and the order of business shall be as follows :—

- (i) Confirmation of Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting.
- (ii) Reception of Annual Report of the Council and the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts as audited by the Society's Auditor.
- (iii) Reception of the report of the Scrutineers appointed by the President.
- (iv) Election of Auditor for ensuing year.
- (v) Other general business.

Special General Meeting.

19. A Special General Meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than seven days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member of the Society, shall be convened by direction of the Council, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than 25 members of the Society stating the purpose for which such meeting is desired.

No business other than that for which the meeting has been convened shall be taken at any Special General

Meeting. All voting at such meeting shall be by members of the Society in person, and no voting by proxy shall be allowed.

Removal of
Member's name
from List of
Members.

20. For the consideration of any question affecting the conduct of any member of the Society, or any motion to disqualify a person for membership, a Special General Meeting shall at the instance of the Council be convened, and such meeting shall have power on a vote taken by ballot by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting to remove the name of such member from the list of members, whereupon such person shall cease to be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership of the Society.

Alteration, etc., of
Rules.

21. These Rules shall not be added to, amended or rescinded except at an Annual General Meeting or a Special Meeting of the Society, and then only with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at such meeting.



HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.

ROSES AND THEIR PARENTAGE.

By H. R. DARLINGTON, President N.R.S., Potters Bar.

The parentage of Roses is a subject of considerable interest; it is full of interest in its bearing on the history of the Rose, and becomes of no less interest, but increasing difficulty, if we are to apply the knowledge of it we have gained towards the improvement of existing varieties.

In the year 1911 Mr. Robert Daniel, of Fishponds, Bristol, published in the pages of *The Garden* a list of some 1,328 different varieties of Roses with their parentage or origin, and in addition to this list I have from time to time noted and collected the parentage of a few hundred more.

We are in this country at some disadvantage in this respect. The American raisers of new Roses and the Continental raisers are, as a rule, careful to give us the parentage of their introductions, but our British raisers, for some reason, do not give this information. I notice, however, that of recent years Mr. Easlea, Mr. Morse, Messrs. Bees and Messrs. Dobbies have taken to telling us the origin of their new Roses, and one may, perhaps, hope that this good example will be more widely followed. It is, however, the fact that of the origin of many of the Roses which are most popular in this country, and which are most largely grown here, we have no information. Another difficulty arises from the fact that many raisers have in their possession a few, or sometimes a considerable collection of intermediate forms, plants that have never been named, and are not thought worth putting on the market, but have some special quality of colour, desirability of

petal, form, or other quality which the raiser wishes to get into his new varieties, and which he employs as seed or pollen parents, and in the cases where these have been so employed he only tells us that the parent is an unnamed seedling, without specifying how it was derived.

Regarding the matter quite generally we might expect to find improvement effected in the Roses of our gardens from one of two methods; the first by raising a vast quantity of seedlings from plants that have been fertilised more or less at haphazard, or according to the fancy of the raiser, and selecting from the mass of seedlings those we find most pleasing, while the second method would be by making a careful study of the work of biologists who, founding on the school of Mendel, have been working out the genetics of various groups of plants, and applying the knowledge so gained in the fertilisation of the flowers from which we are to propagate. It is with a view to the consideration whether anything can be attempted in the latter direction that this paper is being prepared.

It may be said at once that, speaking quite generally, the hopes that were at first entertained by horticulturists as to the benefit to accrue from an application of Mendelian principles have been, to some extent, blighted by experience. In the case of flowers, such as sweet peas, which are raised from seed annually, these principles have enabled growers to obtain pure strains of varieties as regards some particular quality, such as form, colour or other desirable attribute; but the modern Rose is not of this character; its composition is extremely complex. Seedlings are difficult to raise and take time to propagate, and the wide variation of the seedlings which the Rose is capable of producing has been the frequent subject of remark. The late Mr. William Paul in *The Rose Garden* (9th edn., p. 112) states that Mr. Noisette, a French cultivator who was working in the early part of the nineteenth century, had never sown seeds of the Chinese Roses (*R. indica*) without raising some Scotch Roses (*R. spinosissima*) from them, and quotes: "This fact is not supported by a solitary occurrence, but has been frequently observed by that cultivator, and is further attested by the evidence of M. Laffay, who has raised seedlings on an extensive scale, often as many as 200,000 in a single year."

The application of scientific principles to the mating of varieties of so complex a character is no easy matter. The complexity of the composition of the Rose has greatly increased since M. Noisette's day. Even as late as the year 1889 Lord Penzance, a hybridizer of no mean experience, was inclined to give up the attempt of definite fertilisation. He wrote: "Some individuals have tried at times to practise hybridizing the Rose by passing lightly over the stigma of one plant a small paint brush loaded with the pollen of another. But our most successful sowers of Roses have abandoned this method, of which the results appeared somewhat doubtful. Some people contented themselves with shaking over a Rose a bouquet of Roses of a different variety. The most certain results have always been obtained in following the method of selection; that is to say, by sowing seeds of the most remarkable varieties, both in form and colour. Roses of the first order are, after all, very rare in a sowing of seed, and their production is a veritable lottery, in which chance plays the principal part." Lord Penzance clearly nailed his flag to my first method.

This opinion of Lord Penzance is the more remarkable in that it is contained in a paper which might, in many respects, be applicable to-day, complaining that raisers were too inclined to work on existing types, and advocating an attempt to escape from the monotony of the Hybrid Perpetual into Roses of a fresh type altogether.

Nevertheless science tells us with no uncertain voice that it has established that the character of our seedlings is by no means a matter of chance, and that complexity of material does not affect the laws of heredity, but on the contrary by that which we put into the combination contained in the seed pod is determined, quite definitely, the product we shall obtain from it, as the result of the marriage.

The advance already achieved by science on Mendel's original work is, by no means, inconsiderable, and has been acquired by the industry of a host of workers, each able to inform himself of the knowledge gained by his fellows, and raisers of new Roses can, if they will, assist in this progress.

The late Professor Bateson tells us that though scientific men, as naturalists, are not directly concerned with the applications of science,

in no region of science is research more likely to increase man's power over nature than in the study of heredity, and to the breeder of plants the knowledge of the subject is of direct importance, and the most probable means of achieving progress in his department.

The difficulty in the application of these principles to Roses lies chiefly in the great complexity of the organism, the difficulty of raising seeds, and the time occupied before the value of a seedling can be estimated, and I offer no royal road to success. Much serious work, much minute investigation is required before that can be hoped for, but the road is before us if we will follow it.

Every new plant is formed by the union of the contents of the male organ, the pollen, with the ovule, or egg, situate in the carpel, or female organ, of which in the Rose there are several, situate in the centre of the flower, each carpel containing one ovule. Above the ovule is the pistil, of which the top, called the stigma, becomes sticky when ripe, and through the stigma and down the pistil is left a potential passage for the male cell.

The Rose is protogynous, that is to say the stigma ripens and becomes receptive to pollen a few hours before the bursting of the pollen sacks, but if not fertilised by foreign pollen the pollen from its own flower may fall on the stigma and fertilise it. When the pollen grain falls on the stigma the pollen cell slips through a little hole in its coat and bores its way down the pistil to reach the ovule. Complete fusion takes place, and the embryo of a new plant immediately results. The embryo is, however, for a time parasitic upon its parent, which nurtures it and provides it with a protective wrapping, or hard seed coat, after which it separates from its mother as a new organism. It still has to germinate when it meets with suitable surroundings, and to grow, absorbing nutriment from air and soil; but its character has been completely impressed on it, partly by the male and partly by the female parent.

When the plant has developed we can see the difference between that bearing white or that bearing pink flowers, or between plants of different habits of growth, but no one by inspection can tell the difference



THE NEW PRESIDENT,
H. R. DARLINGTON, M.A.

between the pollen grains, or ovules, that will respectively produce plants showing these differences; nevertheless, we know that there must exist differences between these minute bodies, and indeed even between those borne by the same plant, though we can only tell these differences from the resulting plants which the combination of these minute bodies produces. To determine these differences is the problem which research into heredity is endeavouring to solve, and this solution can only be reached by experiment.

In the middle of the last century appeared the *Origin of Species*, in which Darwin attempted to account for the way in which different species of plants and animals had arisen by a process of gradual evolution through the ages. In the struggle for existence only a comparatively few of the individuals born can survive to propagate their race, and as no two individuals are precisely alike, those alone will survive which possess qualities suitable to their environment. Moreover, offspring tend to resemble their parents to a greater extent than other members of the species, and so the favourable variation will be transmitted by those of the offspring possessing it in most marked degree, and thus, by the effect of the struggle for existence constantly eliminating the less favoured varieties, Darwin thought different species might be evolved by a process of natural selection.

The simplicity of the theory, supported as it was by a great array of facts, marshalled by Darwin in a masterly manner, gained enthusiastic support from the majority of naturalists, but it was early seen that some modification of Darwin's views might be required. If Darwin's view was all that was required, we might expect to find species grading gradually one into another; but, as Bateson pointed out, this is not so, the difference between species being generally sharp and defined, or discontinuous. Moreover, it seemed scarcely consistent with the palæontological evidence, which pointed rather to evolution by a series of jumps than by a gradual process. The flowering plants, for instance, seem to have developed in a comparatively short space of time, rather than by a long and gradual process from the mosses and selaginellas. The history of the Rose itself shows a similar development by bursts rather than gradual improvement.

In the meanwhile, however, Darwin's cousin, Sir Francis Galton, had made a courageous attempt to attain some precision in the rules applicable to heredity. Working, to a great extent, on data supplied by Sir Everett Millais as to the colours of Basset Hounds bred by him, Galton propounded his *Laws of Heredity* as "universally applicable to bisexual descent." The dogs were divided into two classes: (1) those coloured white, yellow, and black, and (2) those without any black. Galton regarded each family as the joint product of all its ancestors, and reckoning the total heritage as unity, the rule was that the average contribution of each ancestor should be reckoned—

For each parent ...	...	...	One-fourth
„ „ grandparent ...	...	...	One-sixteenth
„ „ great-grandparent ...	...	...	One sixty-fourth

and so on from infinity.

Galton's *Laws of Ancestral Heredity* were received as successfully expressing a variety of facts in which no kind of order had previously been recognised, but breeders soon found they were not universally accurate, and could not be relied on in specific cases, however much they might approach the truth when the average of a number of cases were taken.

Before coming to Mendel's work two events of considerable importance in biological history should be noticed. The first is Weismann's work on the germ plasm. It had previously been supposed that modifications brought about by the environment in which the creature lived, leading to the increased use or disuse of particular organs, might be transmitted to its offspring. This Weismann combated, and propounded a conception involving a sharp distinction between the body of the creature and its reproductive glands, or germ plasm. The body was merely a carrier for the reproductive material, whose properties had been determined before the creature was capable of a separate existence, and thus he considered the inheritance of acquired character to be impossible.

The second event was De Vries' studies on the Evening Primrose (*Oenothera*), from which he concluded that new varieties arose from older ones by sudden steps, which he called mutations, and not by the gradual accentuation of small differences.

Biology had reached this stage when Mendel's long-forgotten paper on the sweet pea was discovered, and formed the subject of three papers which appeared within a few weeks of one another in the spring of 1900 by De Vries in Holland, Correns in Germany, and Tschermak in Austria respectively, each of whom, from his own experience, confirmed Mendel's conclusions, and extended them to other cases.

Mendel's paper had, in fact, been read in the year 1865, only six years after the appearance of the *Origin of Species*, and its complete neglect, and discovery in the manner above stated, is one of the curiosities of science.

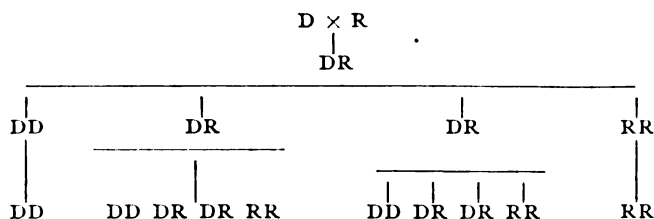
Mendel was a monk, and later Abbot of the Augustinian monastery at Brunn, and for eight or ten years before publishing his paper he had been experimenting on the edible pea in the cloister garden. His method was to select two varieties which differed in some obvious character, cross them together, allow the hybrids resulting from this cross to fertilise themselves, sow the seeds separately, and to continue this process in the next generation, saving the seeds separately and noting the results in each case.

Mendel applied his method to seven cases of difference,* but as he obtained similar results in each case, and these have been confirmed by later observers, it will be sufficient to take one instance where the difference in character was between tall and dwarf peas. The tall and dwarf varieties, when crossed, gave in the first generation (F_1) hybrids which all appeared tall, and it was not material which way the cross was made. From this fact he called tallness a dominant character, while dwarfness, which had disappeared in these plants of the first generation he called recessive. The tall hybrids produced

* 1, Height, whether tall or dwarf; 2, distribution of flowers on the stem; 3, colour of unripe pod (green or yellow); 4, shape of pod (inflated or constricted between the seeds); 5, colour of seed skin; 6, colour of cotyledons (yellow or green); and 7, shape of seeds (rounded or wrinkled).

seeds which, in their turn, were sown and produced the next generation (F_2). Some were tall, some dwarf, and on counting them it was found that the proportion of tall to dwarf was constant, averaging three tall to one dwarf. These F_2 plants were again allowed to fertilise themselves, and the seeds separately sown, when it was found that in the third generation F_3 , the produce of the recessives (dwarfs) consisted entirely of dwarfs, and further generations bred from these continued true dwarfs; the dominant tall, however, when tested by further study of their offspring, proved to be of two types (*a*) plants which in the third generation, F_3 , consisted of tall and dwarf in the proportion of three tall to one dwarf, and (*b*) plants which gave only tall and so were pure to tallness, the ratio of *a* to *b* being as 2 to 1.

Taking D as the tall and R the dwarf, this may be represented as :



Mendel also used plants differing in more than a single pair of opposite characters, and found that each pair of characters followed the same definite rule, and that the inheritance of each pair was independent of the other. Thus tall being dominant to dwarf, and coloured flowers dominant to white ones, when a tall coloured plant was crossed with a dwarf white one, the resulting hybrid was a tall plant with coloured flowers; but in the next generation he got four kinds in the following proportions:—9 coloured tall—3 white tall—3 coloured dwarf—1 white dwarf, this giving the proportions that the tall should be to the dwarf as 3 to 1, and the coloured to the white also 3 to 1. Mendel pointed out that this principle might be extended indefinitely.

It is not always the case with every pair of characters that one is dominant and the other recessive; where this is not so the hybrid resulting from the cross will be more or less intermediate between the two varieties, but nevertheless similar principles will apply.



WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.).

Mr. Punnett has endeavoured to represent what takes place by a series of squares.

In the simple case of varieties differing in one character we have four possible combinations :—

D D	D R
R D	R R

Where there are two differences concerned we require 16 squares :—

A B A B	A R A B	R B A B	R S A B
A B A R	A S A S	R B A S	R S A S
A B R B	A S R B	R B R B	R S R B
A B R S	A R R S	R B R S	R S R S

Putting A for the first dominant
B for the second
R for the first recessive
S for the second

which gives the proportion 9 : 3 : 3 : 1.

Should we wish to go further still and take three characters and their opposites, we shall want 64 squares, which will give the proportion :

$$27 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 1$$

which still carries out the proportion of three dominants to one recessive in each character.

We must not, however, think of the dominant as a stronger plant (this is not so), but merely that the dominant character prevails in the first generation to make the hybrid present the appearance of the dominant character.

In the past 25 years much work has been done by biologists on Mendelian lines, and a few of the principle conclusions arrived at may be summarised as follows :—

(i.) It has been found that certain Mendelian characters, instead of operating separately in certain cases, move about in groups, as though they were in some way connected together.

(ii.) Where there are found two forms, the characters of which are each dominant to a third form, the crossing of the two dominant forms may, at least in certain cases, lead to a form which, instead of showing one of them to be dominant over the other, is altogether different from either parent. Breeding from this has, in the case of fowls, shown the proportion :—

New Form.	First Dominant.	Second Dominant.	Recessive.
9	3	3	1

(iii.) Some characters are themselves intermediate, such as the blue colour in certain pigeons and fowls, and can only occur in the hybrid. Consequently varieties with these characters cannot breed true, but must always throw a proportion of the forms between which they are intermediate, though they may be produced either from a combination of the outside forms or, to some extent, by breeding from the hybrids themselves.

(iv.) Some sexless forms such as double stocks cannot themselves be bred from, but can only be obtained from single flowered plants which possess the factor necessary for throwing the double flowered plant.

(v.) On crossing a coloured flower with a white, though the first generation may show nothing but the dominant colour, in the next generation we may find a series of very many forms intermediate in colour between the colours of the originals.

Bateson's and Gregory's experiments on *primula sinensis* are an example of this. This may also, to some extent, account for the prevalent practice of many Rose raisers to breed from unnamed seedlings, which though not themselves desirable, have been found to possess the power of transmitting desirable qualities when crossed with other forms.

The way Mendel's scheme works out in practice is somewhat as follows : If it is desired to obtain a pure strain of the recessive variety, all that has to be done is to select the recessive when it appears in the second generation and it will breed true. If, however, a pure strain of the dominant is required, as only one-third of the apparent dominants of the second generation are pure, all these apparent dominants must be again crossed with the recessive. When this is done the pure dominant will give offspring which are all apparently dominants, and the plant which did this is to be selected and will breed true, while the impure dominants crossed with recessive give offspring half of which are, apparently, dominant and the other half recessive. If instead of seeking pure strains the raiser desires novelties, he will try his luck by breeding from the plants which have shown themselves to be impure dominants.

To come to the Rose itself, in order to begin our enquiries it is very desirable that the Mendelian characters should be worked out, and that we should endeavour to ascertain the dominant and recessive characters and the result of working on intermediates.

Colour is of primary importance. Bateson suggests* that it will almost certainly be proved that the very dark and more fully coloured varieties are regularly recessive to the less dark types, whether purple or red. I was myself at one time inclined to think that rose colour, or rosy pink, was dominant to the crimsons in one direction, and the whites in the other ; but I now doubt the former part of this statement, and think other factors may come into play. I hardly think we have enough information as yet to form an opinion.

No Rose has been so much worked on by raisers as Caroline Testout. I have a list of about 100 varieties stated to be derived directly from this Rose ; its parentage is as follows :

Jules Margottin ×

Victor Verdier × Devoniensis

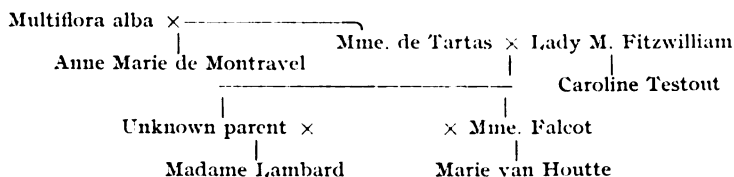
Mme. de Tartas × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam

Caroline Testout

* Mendel's *Principles of Heredity*, p. 136.

Jules Margottin is an H.P. of bright cherry red, and Victor Verdier, H.P., rosy carmine with purplish edges; both are good growers. *Devoniensis* is a Tea Rose creamy white in colour, and of strong climbing growth. Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, the progeny of the last two, is flesh coloured, while Mme. de Tartas, a Tea Rose, is described in the books as bright rose colour.

Through the kindness of Mr. G. M. Taylor I procured, a few years ago, a couple of plants stated to be of this variety; but the flowers were of a palish yellow, with only a little flush of pink in hot weather. Either I failed to procure the true plant, or the colour must have deteriorated. However that be, the name of Mme. de Tartas has disappeared from the catalogues, but has been in its time the parent of some good Roses—Anne Marie de Montravel, a polyantha pompon, Mme. Lambard and Marie van Houtte, Tea Roses, and the H.T. Caroline Testout.



as well of some half-dozen others.

It will be seen that in the ancestry of Caroline Testout, itself a bright pink colour, we have much light-coloured blood from *Devoniensis* and Lady M. Fitzwilliam.

Of the 102 seedlings from Caroline Testout some few are unknown to me even by description, 14 in all.* The colours of the remainder are as follows :—

Shades of pink and rose	...	...	47
„ white and flesh	...	...	19
„ red and crimson...	...	...	13
„ yellow and orange	...	...	9
			—
			88

* These are as follows: Australia, Clairette Onoff, Clarice Juranville, Columbia (wich), Die Dakne, Dourkap, Dr. Lager, Ernest Hempel, Enchanter, Leonie Moisse, Maman Gartner, Mina Barbason, Prinzersin Marie, René Oberthur.

The colours pink and rose, therefore, greatly predominate. The list of varieties on which I have relied will be found as an appendix to this article. The colours stated are, necessarily, approximate only. There are a few surprises. Mated with a crimson Rose Caroline Testout seems usually to yield a Rose of red or crimson colour; thus from the combination with its grandparent, Victor Verdier, we get the bright red Capt. Soupa, and with Horace Vernet the cherry red Col. Leclerc, and with the crimson H.P. Fisher Holmes, George Laing Paul. It is, therefore, unexpected to find that from the mating of Caroline Testout with Liberty, which is certainly a deep enough crimson, we should get the bicolour Mrs. E. G. Hill, which is a bright pink on the outside of the petal, and rosy white on the reverse. Liberty itself, however, came from Mrs. W. J. Grant \times General Jacqueminot, and it is doubtless from the former of these, with Caroline's white ancestry, that Mrs. E. G. Hill takes her colour.

Again with white Roses, Caroline Testout usually throws white seedlings, as in the case of Frau Karl Druschki, which came from the combination with Merveille de Lyon, the white sport of the pink Baroness Rothschild, and Purity, the wichuraiana hybrid, and several others. From Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, mated with Caroline Testout we might, perhaps, hardly have expected to find two red Roses, Frau Peter Lambert and Helen Gould. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria was, however, derived from Coquette de Lyon (a rose-coloured H.P.) \times Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, which itself, the parent of Caroline, had a carmine parent, as above stated. If, therefore, we regard Kaiserin Augusta Victoria as the first generation, F_1 , mated back again, it shows its hybrid character in the next generation, F_2 , producing deep-coloured seedlings. Possibly we might have found other colours, including whites, had all the seedlings from this cross germinated and been preserved.

The combination with Safrano is also curious; we find two Roses, one a red, the other salmon. So far as I am aware we have not the parentage of Safrano, which was a yellow Tea Rose raised by Beauregard so long ago as 1839. I have, however, a list of about 20 seedlings from Safrano, of which 3 are yellows, 1 white, 3 salmons, 5 shades of rose and yellow, 4 pink and pale pink, and 4 carmine, or red, so that

it seems to be a Rose that, with appropriate combination, will somewhat readily give rose-coloured flowers. The best known of these seedlings are, perhaps, Capt. Christy, Luciole, Isabelle Sprunt and Golden Gate. Mated with the rugosas Safrano has given two rather light pink Roses, Bienvenu and Lucien Willeminot, and with the additional assistance of Souvenir de Pierre Notting it has produced Daniel Lesseuer, the nearest approach to yellow in the rugosa family until Miss Preston raised her two yellow seedlings, Grace and Agnes, from crosses, I believe, between rugosa and Harrisoni and Persian Yellow respectively.

The combination of Caroline Testout with Goldquelle is also interesting. In my list there are three Roses, all raised by Herr Lambert from this combination, one from Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch is of apricot orange colour, while the other two are respectively salmon and carmine. This, however, need not excite surprise, for the derivation of Goldquelle is Kaiserin Augusta Victoria \times Mme. Eugène Verdier. There were three Roses bearing the last name raised respectively by Guillot, Verdier, and Levet. Those of Guillot and Verdier were rose coloured H.P.'s, while Levet's Rose was a Tea of chamois yellow colouring, and it must be from the last that Goldquelle was obtained.

Reine Emma de Pays Bas was a salmon coloured Tea Rose raised by Nabonnand in 1880, and we have three seedlings in my list from its combination with Caroline Testout, all of them pink or rose, which is as might be expected.

Of all the seedlings of Caroline Testout perhaps the most notable is Frau Karl Druschki, on account of its vigorous growth, fine form and pure white colour. This Rose has attracted considerable attention from raisers, and I have a list of about 30 Roses of which it is the parent. They range in colour from crimson in the case of Commander Jules Gravereaux, obtained from a cross with Liberty, through rose, pink, and yellow to white. Though the list contains several light-coloured Roses, the predominance of white flowers is not so marked as one might expect, and taking them as a group they are a little disappointing as garden Roses. One of the best is Mrs. David McKee, obtained by a cross with Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and resulting in a cream-coloured flower which, rather curiously, has a fragrance to be found

in neither of its parents, Frau Karl Druschki being scentless. So far as can be judged merely from an examination of the seedlings of Frau Karl Druschki there is little to suggest any evidence in favour of Bateson's view that whites and pale tints would be found to be a dominant character in Roses.

It must, however, not be forgotten that in dealing with our garden Roses and their crossings we cannot expect to find the simplicity of result which Mendel obtained in his peas. Before using any type he was careful to see that it would breed true, so as to eliminate, as far as possible, extraneous factors. Our garden Roses are hopeless hybrids, and though it might be possible to create true breeding strains it would take time, and it may be that quicker results could be obtained by working on the species, or wild forms.

In the case of our garden Roses it seems not improbable that we may have several factors to deal with. A factor for red colouring, a factor for yellow colouring, one or more factors which, when present with a colour factor, limit or modify its application to a greater or less extent, and finally a factor for whiteness which may, but need not necessarily, be the mere absence of the colour factors.

When they are generally available it would seem that the observations of Bateson and Gregory on the *Primula Sinensis* (which, one may hope, are being continued notwithstanding Bateson's death) are, perhaps, more likely to be of service in Rose breeding than such deductions as can be drawn from Mendel's work alone.

In crossing a crimson *Primula* with a white one they found the white colour dominant in the first generation (F_1), but the second generation (F_2) gave a whole series of intermediate, as well as ancestral, forms and colours, and the indications appear to be that if the Rose could be worked out in a similar manner somewhat like results might be obtained.

In conclusion I should like to record my obligations to the Editors of the *American Rose Annual*, whose careful record of the parentage when known to them, of the new Roses they describe has constantly been of interest and assistance to my enquiries.

SEEDLINGS OF CAROLINE TESTOUT.
(Omitting the 14 mentioned in the note, p. 36.)

Shades of Rose and Pink.

Name.	Colour.	Other Parent.
Alberto N. Calámet	Rose	u. s.
Beatrix Ctes. de Buisserot...	Pink	Laure Wattine.
Bloomfield Rocket	Pink	Ulrich Brunner.
Christine Wright	Pink	R. wichuraiana.
Countess Cairns	Carmine	President.
Dusseldorf	Rose	Mme. Eugène Resal.
Entente Cordiale	Pink	Soleil d'Or.
Frau Ernst Borsig	Rose	Frau Syndica Roeloffs.
Frau Lina Strassheim	Pink	u. s.
Frau Philip Geduldig	Pink	Mme. Eugène Resal.
Fritz Reichsgraf von Hochberg	Carmine	Goldquelle.
Gabrielle Pierette	Rose	u. s.
Gladys Harkness	Rose pink	u. s.
Graf Fritz Hochberg... ..	Salmon	Goldquelle.
Grossherzog Fried von Baden	Carmine	Meta.
Helène Dache	Pink	Reine Emma de Pays Bas.
Irene	Rose	Mme. Jules Finger.
James Ferguson	Pink	Sport.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	Pink and rose	Mme. A. Chatenay × Farben- konigen.
Kate Moulton	Rosy pink	La France × Mrs. W. J. Grant.
Koenigin Carola	Pink	Viscountess Folkestone.
La Detrouite	Rose	Bridesmaid.
La Favorite	Rose	Reine Emma de Pays Bas.
Laure Wattine	Rose	Marie Baumann.
Lilli von Possern	Rose	Dr. Troendlin.
Lohengrin	Rose	Mrs. W. J. Grant.
Lucien de Lemos	Rose	Princess Alice de Monaco.
Mme. Begault Pigné	Pink	Her Majesty.
Mme. Edmée Metz	Pink	Ferdinand Jamin.
Mme. Léon Simon	Rose	Marie van Houtte.
Margaretha Mühle	Pink	Mrs. W. J. Grant.
Marguerite Poirct	Rose	Mme. Lambard.
Marie Croibier	Pink	u. s.
Mrs. Charles Russell	Rosy carmine	Mme. A. Chatenay × Marquise Litta.
Mrs. E. G. Hill	Pink and flesh	Liberty.
Mrs. G. C. Thomas	Pink	Moonlight.
Oberhofgartner Singer	Carmine	Marie Baumann
Otto von Bismarck	Pink	La France.
Pan America	Rose	American Beauty.
Papa Reiter	Carmine Rose	u. s.
Pius X.	Pink	u. s.
Princess Marie Mertchersky...	Pink	Reine Emma de Pays Bas.
Souv. d'Anne Marie	Salmon	Safrano.
Souv. d'Helène	Salmon	u. s.
Unermudliche	Pink	Comtesse de Leusse.
Veluvezon	Rose	Soleil d'Or.
William Askew	Rose	u. s.

NOTE.—The letters u. s. mean either that the cross was with an unnamed seedling, or that the other parent is unknown.

Shades of White and Flesh.

Name.	Colour.	Other Parent.
Aimée Cochet... ..	Flesh	Souv. de Mme. Eugene Verdier.
Argyll	White	Marquise de Sinéty.
Conrad Strassheim	White and rose	Charles Darwin.
Dorothy	Flesh	u. s.
Elizabeth von Reusse	White and rose	Alice Furon.
Frau Dr. Kruger	Cream and salmon	Henriette de Loew.
Frau Karl Druschki	White	Merveille de Lyon.
Grossherzogin Victoria Mellita	White	Safrano.
Koenig Lausen	White	White Maman Cochet.
Mme. J. P. Soupert	Yellowish white... ..	Alice Furon.
Mme. Léon Pain	Flesh	Souv. de Catherine Guillot.
Mme. Autrand	Blush	Prince de Bulgarie.
Mlle. de Meux	Yellowish white... ..	u. s.
Marguerite Fischer	White	Mme. Alfred Carrière.
Marguerite Guillot	White	u. s.
Nordlicht	Rosy white	Luciole.
Purity	White	R. wichuraiana, or a hybrid of this Rose.
Simone	Flesh	Paul Meunier.
Souv. du Rosieriste L. Rose Vilin.	Sulphur white	Catherine Mermet.

Shades of Red and Crimson.

Name.	Colour.	Other Parent.
Albert James Nottidge	Red	Alfred Colomb.
Apotheker G. Hofer	Purple crimson	Mme. Lambard × W. F. Bennett.
Capt. Soupa	Red	Victor Verdier.
Col. Leclerc	Cherry red	Horace Vernet.
Edmée A. Roger	Red, lined white... ..	Safrano.
Franz Pohls	Red	Gruss an Sangerhausen.
Frau Peter Lambert... ..	Dark carmine red	Kaiserin A. Victoria × Mme. Abel Chatenay.
George Laing Paul	Red	Fisher Holmes.
Grafin Stephanie Wedel	Crimson	Dr. Grill.
Helen Gould	Crimson	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.
Herzog Carl Eduard	Red	Farbenkonigen.
Karl Rosineck	Red	Princess de Bearn.
Lydia Grimm... ..	Crimson	Gen. Jacqueminot × K. A. Victoria.

Shades of Yellow and Orange.

Name.	Colour.	Other Parent.
Dad Stirling	Yellow	Maréchal Niel.
Deutsche Hofnung	Yellow	Grossherzogin Feodora von Sachsen.
Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch ...	Yellow	Goldquelle.
Frau Philip Seismeyer ...	Yellow and pink...	Erzhogin M. Dorothea.
Hofgartner Dr. Graebener ...	Yellow	Antoine Durien.
La Somme	Orange	Rayon d'Or.
Mme. Annette Aynard ...	Yellow	Prince de Bulgarie.
Mme. E. Herriot	Orange pink ...	Seedling of Pernet group.
Marie Isakoff	Yellow	u. s.



HON. CHARLOTTE KNOLLYS (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL.

HON. CHARLOTTE KNOLLYS.
(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. BEES LTD., Chester.

Awarded the Gold Medal, Provincial Show, Leeds, 1926.

A vigorous growing Rose. The blooms are a good pointed shape, fairly large, but at times inclined to be globular. The colour is a delightful shade of coral pink, suffused with cream at the base of the petals. The foliage is a dark green, well distributed, and fairly free of mildew. Perpetual flowering. It will make a very pretty Garden variety. In commerce.

THE WILD ROSES.

The Newer Species.

By ARTHUR OSBORN, Kew.

The value and beauty of the wild types of *Rosa* are somewhat overshadowed by the richness and splendour of the hybrid garden Roses. Each, however, have a distinctive beauty and value in the garden of their own. The charm and elegance of the wild Roses may be fittingly displayed in the shrubbery borders, as specimen lawn shrubs, in the more natural parts of the pleasure grounds, and as hedgerow subjects, while the innumerable garden hybrids find a place in formal beds and borders, the climbers on arches, pillars and pergolas.

Probably the most common criticism respecting the wild types of *Rosa* is that the flowering period is comparatively short, and only once a year. But what of the distinctive foliage of many, the beauty of the hips bespangling the bushes for a lengthy period in autumn, with their distinctive habits of growth and armature when leafless in winter. In June, garlanded with red, pink or white blossoms, and the delicious fragrance of many, they bear comparison with many hardy shrubs.

With these few introductory remarks I will turn to the actual subject contemplated in this article—"The Newer Species of Chinese Roses" introduced during the last 25 or 30 years. Looked upon as purely garden plants a number—one in particular, *Rosa Moyesii*—are valuable and distinct additions to the number of hardy shrubs deserving of attention by interested cultivators.

Taken as a whole the wild Roses are easy to cultivate in most soils which have been trenched and manured, adding top spit turfy loam if the natural soil is poor. In wet, clay soils incorporate plenty of old brick rubble and mortar from a builder's yard.

The propagation of species of *Rosa* needs some care and attention. No family of plants intercross more readily than do the different species of wild Roses. Hence, unless the hips are collected from isolated bushes, it is useless to raise seedlings of species or types. Cuttings, layering and budding are all employed as means of increase, experience with individual species determining the best method. Cuttings is obviously the simplest method, but some species do not root at all freely from cuttings, as, for example, *R. Willmottiae*, with thin, very prickly stems, and *R. Moyesii*. For these, layering is the best means of propagation. *R. Moyesii* and others are extensively propagated by budding, but this has its drawback in that the growth of the stock of a large, free-growing bush is not so readily detected as in the closely-pruned garden Roses.

Whatever pruning is necessary it is quite different to that practised for garden Roses. The actual work is better described as thinning rather than pruning, for it mostly consists of removing old, worn-out growths, either down to the ground, or back to healthy shoots on the main stems. This improves the look and health of the bushes through allowing light and air to reach the principal branches and mature the wood. Two periods are available when the thinning may very well be done, after flowering when it is seen which growths are maturing fruits, and sometime in winter after the beauty of the hips is over. We usually do a little during both seasons, having a small pruning saw and secateurs close at hand when hoeing and cleaning through at the end of July, and again when forking and cleaning among the bushes in winter.

Little need be written regarding the planting and transplanting of species. The bushes move readily from early November to the middle of March, when the weather conditions are favourable and the soil in suitable condition. November is the best month if one has the choice, because the soil is still comparatively warm and rooting commences almost at once.

Mulching with old decayed farmyard manure is beneficial in early summer, or if this is not available, fork bone meal into the surface when clearing the ground in late winter or early spring.

It would serve no useful purpose to give here a complete list of the 50 to 60 new species named, described or introduced to our gardens during the last 25 to 30 years. Those described are, in the opinion of the writer, the most distinct and useful for cultivation in our pleasure grounds and shrubbery borders. A number also offer distinct possibilities in the hands of the hybridist.

R. corymbulosa (Rolfe).

This is a very distinct and pretty Rose, both in flower and fruit. Specimens were first collected by Mr. A. Henry in Szechuan, but its introduction to our gardens we owe to Mr. E. H. Wilson, who collected fruits in November, 1907 (Nos. 630, 630a and 625) in Western Hupeh.

It is a deciduous species, growing up to about 6 feet in height. The shoots are mostly unarmed, the leaves consisting of three or five leaflets $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 5 inches long, glaucous beneath, turning reddish purple before falling. The corymbs of rose-pink blossoms, with a lighter centre, are freely produced in July, the individual blooms under 1 inch wide, but from three or four up to ten or twelve in a corymb. The small globose, coral-red fruits retain their foliaceous sepals.

R. Davidii (Crépin).

Notably free-flowering and attractive in fruit, this Chinese Rose is named in compliment to the French Missionary, Abbé David, who first collected specimens in Western Szechuan. The first cultivated plants were raised from seeds collected by Mr. E. H. Wilson in the same province in 1903, and again in 1908 and 1910 (Nos. 1,060, 1,063, 1,238 and 4,223).

Our cultivated specimens average 6 to 8 feet high at present, but Mr. Wilson describes wild bushes up to 15 feet high, and common on the mountains of Western Szechuan. The stems are freely armed with stout spines, the leaves up to about 6 inches long, with from five to



HEPS OF *R. FARGESII*.

nine—rarely eleven—leaflets. The rose-pink blossoms are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 2 inches wide, very freely produced, in loose corymbs, followed by more or less pendulous clusters of showy, deep orange red, almost scarlet fruits, bottle-shaped, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, with persistent sepals.

In the Kew collection *R. Davidii* fruits very freely; it is allied to *R. macrophylla*.

The variety *elongata* is so named because of its longer fruits (Wilson 1,099, 1,114, 1,126 and 1,178); it also has larger leaflets, and generally one or two more flowers and fruits in a corymb.

***R. elegantula* (Rolfe).**

(*R. macrophylla*, *var. acicularis*, Vilmorin.)

This dainty Chinese Rose was first introduced to France, seeds being sent to M. Maurice de Vilmorin. Mr. Wilson also sent home seeds to Messrs. Veitch, No. 1,280, a plant being obtained for Kew from the Coombe Wood Nursery in 1913. It suggests *R. sertata* somewhat in growth, but the young sucker growths are copiously armed with prickles, and the rich carmine rose blossoms are not so large, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, compared to 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the case of *R. sertata*. The leaves, 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, consist of seven to eleven leaflets; the fruits are bright red. It is an attractive plant for a small lawn specimen, or group several plants in the front of a shrubbery border.

***R. Fargesii* (Hort.).**

In 1913 Kew received from the Coombe Wood Nursery of Messrs. James Veitch a Rose bearing this name. Botanically, when seedlings are raised, it cannot be distinguished from forms of *R. Moyesii*. In *Plantae Wilsonae* the authors describe a pink-flowered form of *R. Moyesii* as *var. rosea*, the appended description of which describes the plant we cultivate as *R. Fargesii*. When the best and most distinct forms are propagated by budding, as Mr. Allgrove does with such conspicuous success at the Middle Green Nursery, Langley, Slough, the two are sufficiently distinct to retain the names—at least, for garden planting.

It may be worth while quoting here the differences between the two supplied to me by Mr. Allgrove.

R. Fargesii : Flowers bright rose-pink, foliage light green, fruits bright red, abundant glandular bristles, long, thin and bottle-shaped, much smaller in circumference.

R. Moyesii : Flowers rich ruby-red, foliage dark green, fruits bright orange red, few bristles, stout pear-shaped.

When seedlings are raised these characteristic differences disappear, the bushes showing numerous intermediate forms in the colour of the flowers and shape of the fruits, which obviously points to the *Plantae Wilsonae* name of *var. rosea* being the better name.

Both are worthy of cultivation, *R. Moyesii* for its unique, ruby-red blossoms, and *R. Fargesii* of the two usually the most attractive in fruit.

The name serves to commemorate the Rev. Paul Farges, a missionary in China who collected quite a number of interesting Eastern shrubs.

R. Gentiliana (Léveillé and Vaniot).

Mr. Wilson describes this Chinese Rose as abundant in the mountainous region of Western Hupeh and Eastern Szechuan, growing 18 feet or more tall. Our plants were raised from seeds collected by Mr. Wilson in November, 1907 (No. 609). The leaves are composed of three to five leaflets, coarsely serrate, and pale green on the underside. The white flowers, with yellow centres, are pleasingly fragrant, and freely produced in flattened or rounded corymbs. The light red fruits are globose in shape.

R. Gentiliana is often confused with *R. Helenae*, but differs in its glabrous, five foliolate leaves, which are larger and more coarsely toothed, and in the fruits, which are globose; in *R. Helenae* they are egg-shaped.

R. Helenae (Rehder & Wilson).

(*R. floribunda*, Baker.)

Mr. Wilson describes this species as abundant in Western Hupeh and Eastern Szechuan, where it forms rambling bushes up to 18 feet in height. Our plants were raised from seeds collected by him in 1907. (Nos. 431, 431*b* and 666).

It is a deciduous species of vigorous habit, belonging to the *Moschata* section. The large leaves, up to 7 inches long, consist of five to nine leaflets, reddish beneath, rich dark green above. The flowers are very freely produced during June and early July in large terminal corymbs, 4 to 6 inches across. The fragrant white blossoms are 1 to 1½ inches across. These are followed by clusters of orange-red fruits ½ inch long, ellipsoid in shape.

R. Helenae is first recorded as flowering in Miss Willmott's garden at Great Warley in June, 1912, and was first named and described by Mr. Baker as *R. floribunda*. It is probably the hardiest of all the musk Roses for cultivation in this country, and a valuable addition to our gardens.

R. Hugonis (Hemsley).

As a specimen shrub for lawns this is one of the most shapely and attractive of wild Roses. It forms a rounded bush of elegant and graceful habit 8 or 9 feet in height and more in diameter. The gracefully arching branches are clothed with feathery leaves composed of five to eleven leaflets, suggesting the Scotch Rose. The bright yellow blossoms, opening from mid-May onwards, are about 2 inches across, borne singly on the very numerous short lateral branches. The fruits are dark reddish, almost black when ripe.

R. Hugonis is a native of Western China, first introduced by seeds sent to England by Father Hugh Scallan (Pater Hugo), a missionary in China. Even when not in flower the bushes, because of their luxuriant and feathery foliage, are distinct and attractive.

Throwing up the small, wiry stems very freely from the base, this species is readily increased by division, as is done with the Scotch Rose, removing healthy tufts from the outside of the bushes.

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R. longicuspis (Bertoloni).

(R. lucens, Rolfe. R. Sinowilsoni, Hemsley.)

Under one or other of the above three names we are cultivating a very distinct Rose, a native of Western China and India. It is not very hardy at Kew, plants in the open borders having the growths cut back in most winters.* On a sheltered south wall, however, it is a strong growing Rose, more or less evergreen climber with very distinct, vigorous, and attractive reddish young shoots and stout, flattened, red spines. The dark, shining green leaves are 6 to 10 inches long, with five to nine leaflets. The white flowers are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, borne in terminal pericles of from about six to ten flowers, followed by rich red globose fruits about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

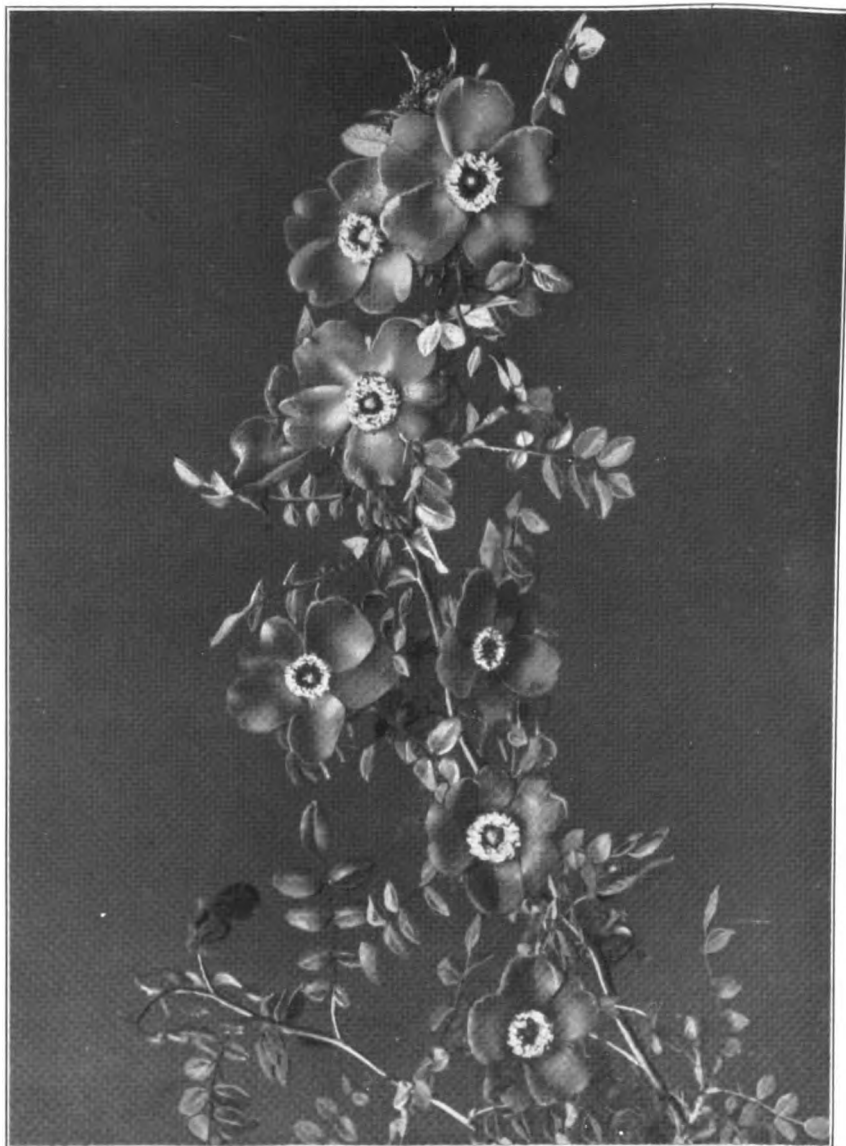
Mr. Wilson describes *R. longicuspis* as common in thickets round the base of Mount Omei, and in other warm parts of South-West Szechuan. A large, rambling shrub, 12 to 18 feet high, very beautiful in flower and fruit. He collected it during three expeditions, 1904, 1908 and 1910. This will probably prove a distinct Rose for the milder climate of gardens in the south and west.

R. mirifica (Greene).

This is a very interesting and distinct wild Rose, a native of the South-Western United States. It was first introduced from the Arnold Arboretum to Kew in 1917. Plants were collected by Mr. Rehder in 1916 on the Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico, at 6,000 feet elevation. It is quite hardy and thrives well, the roots spreading in the immediate neighbourhood of the plants and producing suckers 2 feet or more from the parent.

The plant is lax in habit, some 30 inches to 3 feet high, furnished with very numerous, sharp, slender spines. The leaves are 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, mostly with five leaflets. The dainty, rose-pink blossoms are generally produced singly at the ends of short twigs 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The flowering season extends from the end of June to August.

*Quite hardy with me at Enfield, but does not bloom.—[E.D.]



R. MOVESII.

R. Moyesii (Hemsley and Wilson).

This is the most extensively cultivated of the Chinese Roses introduced by Mr. Wilson. In flower and fruit the bushes are very distinct, and a valuable addition to our gardens. It forms an attractive, shapely bush 5 to 10 feet in height, with vigorous young growths armed with large spines. The shrub is deciduous, with leaves up to 6 inches long, consisting of seven to thirteen leaflets. Having lurid ruby, or dark wine flowers 2 to 2½ inches across, it is remarkably striking and distinct in colour. The fruits are pear-shaped, 2 to 2½ inches long, with very prominent, persistent sepals.

A native of Western China, Moyes's Rose was discovered by Mr. A. E. Pratt about 1890, and named in compliment to the Rev. J. Moyes, a missionary in China. It was not introduced into cultivation, however, until Mr. Wilson sent home seeds from Western Szechuan in 1903. I very well remember the interest the strikingly distinct blossoms attracted when first exhibited by Messrs. Veitch in June, 1908, at one of the fortnightly shows of the Royal Horticultural Society. Selected forms, which may be propagated by layering, but are more often increased by budding, are unique in flower, and very attractive in autumn and winter, when the bushes are laden with the large, bright orange-red fruits. They are showy grouped in the shrubbery border, a useful lawn specimen, and deserving of attention to plant as a hedge.

R. multibracteata (Hemsley and Wilson).

This is a charming and dainty Rose, in leaf suggesting *R. Willmottiae*, but differs markedly, as the name suggests, in having a cluster of leaf-like bracts at the base of the flower stalks. The bushes grow 6 to 9 feet tall, of elegant habit, prettily clothed in summer with small leaves up to 2½ inches long, composed of five to nine elegant leaflets. The flowers are rich pink, 1 to 1½ inches wide, usually several together in terminal clusters rising from the leaflike cluster of bracts. The globose, orange-red fruits are ½ to ⅔ inch long. A native of Western Szechuan, collected by Mr. Wilson in the valley of the Min River in 1904, 1908 and 1910.

Typical bushes are even more showy than *R. Willmottiae*, as the flowers are borne several in a cluster, whereas in Miss Willmott's Rose they are solitary. This is another case of the value of propagating vegetatively from the best forms, as seedlings vary considerably. In this case again layering is recommended, as cuttings are difficult to root.

R. multiflora* var. *cathayensis (Rehder and Wilson).

The single-flowered species *R. multiflora* is a native of Japan, and was first introduced in 1875. The double-flowered white and pink Multiflora, or Polyantha Roses, were first introduced as cultivated plants from Chinese gardens more than 100 years ago, and were the parents of many of our popular rambling and climbing Roses belonging to the Polyantha section.

During the 1900 Veitchian Expedition Mr. Wilson collected seeds of a pretty, single, pink Rose common in Western Hupeh and Western Szechuan, since named *var. cathayensis*. It is a vigorous growing bush, with corymbs of pink-tinted blossoms, rather larger than the single white flowers of the Japanese species.

R. omeiensis (Rolfe).

A bush of 6 to 8 feet in height, and as much, or more, in diameter, the Mount Omei wild Rose forms a strong, vigorous specimen bush for the lawn or border. The elegant, fern-like foliage, suggestive of the Indian *Rosa sericea*, is even more ornamental than that species, there being sometimes as many as fifteen or seventeen small leaflets, a number, to my knowledge, not equalled by any other species.

The four-petalled, solitary white flowers open at the end of May and early in June, followed by stumpy, pear-shaped fruits with a thickened base, or stalk, ripening in August and September. In the typical species the fruits are bright red with a yellow, thickened stalk.

R. omeiensis was first introduced by Mr. Wilson in 1901. It is readily distinguished from *R. sericea* in the larger number of pinnae on the leaflets and the thick, or swollen, base of the fruits.

In *var. atrosanguinea* the fruits are dark red or crimson, very freely produced and attractive among the fern-like leaves on arching stems. It is quite distinct when seen in fruit by the side of the lighter red and yellow (bicolor) fruits of the type.

Var. polyphylla, as the name suggests, is a form with many leaflets, giving the bushes a very elegant and graceful appearance.

Var. pteracantha.—When first introduced from China a very distinct Rose with large, red, translucent spines, was named *Rosa sericea*, *var. pteracantha*, but this was before Mr. Wilson collected the type *R. omeiensis*, with which it now proves to be identical, except in having the enormous richly-coloured spines, which are particularly attractive on the vigorous young growths.

R. Rubus (Léveillé and Vaniot).

Mr. Wilson describes this Rose as common in Western Hupeh and Eastern Szechuan. He first collected seeds during 1903, and again in 1904. It is one of the Musk Roses, of spreading and free growth, 8 to 18 feet in height. The young shoots and leaves are hairy, the leaflets large and coarsely toothed, mostly in fives, resembling some *Rubus*, hence the name. The white blossoms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, are very freely produced during June, up to thirty or forty in number, in terminal corymbose panicles, and pleasingly fragrant. The clusters of dark scarlet, globose fruits retain the sepals.

This should prove a valuable introduction to our gardens. It is the "Snowdrift Rose" so enthusiastically described by the late Mr. Reginald Farrer in his delightful book, *The Eaves of the World*. Farrer 291.

R. sertata (Rolfe).

The elegant habit, dainty leaves, and delicate rose-pink blossoms combine to make this Chinese Rose one of the most graceful and desirable among new introductions; growing 4 to 6 feet in height, and more in diameter, the glaucous stems are freely armed with spines. The grey-green leaves are 3 to 4 inches long, composed of seven to

eleven leaflets. The rose-pink blossoms average 2 inches across, and are usually in small clusters; they are freely produced in June and followed by rich red fruits, oval or egg-shaped, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.

A native of Central China, *R. sertata* was introduced by Mr. Wilson in 1907, and first flowered at Kew in 1910. There being quite a number of plants raised the surplus bushes were planted in a shrubbery border. For fifteen years they were objects of distinctive beauty, and being isolated from other Roses supplied the seeds for which there has been considerable demand since the coloured plate appeared in the *Botanical Magazine*, tab. 8,473.

R. setipoda (Hemsley and Wilson).

This is a vigorous and sturdy shrub of well-balanced proportions, 6 to 8 feet high, and about the same in diameter. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches long, composed of five to nine leaflets. The flowers purplish-rose, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, borne in terminal corymbs of some ten to twenty flowers, with conspicuous leafy bracts on the stalks. The red fruits are bottled-shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with prominent, persistent sepals, both stalks and fruits being conspicuous with bristles.

Allied to *R. macrophylla* this Rose is a native of Hupeh, in Central China, where Mr. Wilson discovered it in 1903 when collecting on behalf of Messrs. Veitch. Its greatest value for shrubbery and pleasure ground decoration lies in its abundant crop of large, bottle-shaped fruits.

R. Sweginzowii (Koehne).

This is a very vigorous Chinese Rose, a large, deciduous bush up to 8 or 10 feet, possibly more in height. The stems are armed with large, flattened spines. The leaves vary from 3 to 5 inches long, composed of five to nine leaflets. It is another of the *R. macrophylla* group, with deep rose or purplish rose blossoms $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, freely produced in June in small corymbs of three to six or seven flowers. The rich, orange-red fruits are flask-shaped, 1 inch long, with prominent persistent sepals. It was first collected and introduced from Western Szechuan by Mr. Wilson in 1903.

R. wichuraiana (Crépin).

This very distinct Japanese Rose was introduced a few years earlier than rightly comes within the province of these notes, to wit 1891, but its value as a species and very distinct trailing shrub having received so little recognition, is my excuse for including it.

When no support is given the long, trailing growths are of prostrate habit, new shoots attaining a length of 8 to 10 feet or more in a season. It is evergreen in habit, with very glossy dark-green foliage, and pure white flowers produced in July and August, about five to ten flowers in a panicle, the individual blooms 2 inches across.

For sloping banks, trailing over old tree stumps, and even in the rock garden, *Rosa wichuraiana* is worthy of attention.

No other species of climbing Rose has played such an important part in recent years as a parent in the hands of the hybridist. Some of the best known progeny include Alberic Barbier, American Pillar, Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, Lady Gay and Sanders' White.

R. Soulieana* (Crépin).

This species, one of the most vigorous of the Chinese wild Roses, was first introduced to Europe by Père Soulie from Western China in 1896. He sent seeds to M. Maurice de Vilmorin, that gentleman sending young plants to Kew in 1899.

The bushes are very strong in growth, young shoots 10 to 15 feet or more in length being common on healthy specimens in deeply cultivated ground. The stems are copiously armed with large spines, giving it some considerable value as a subject for hedges and impenetrable barriers in public parks. The grey-green leaves are 3 to 4 inches long, composed of five to nine leaflets. The white blossoms, with pale yellow centres, average $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, are very freely produced in large, branching corymbs during July. The small, globular fruits are orange-red in colour, attractive in mid-winter in the garden, the sprays useful to cut during the Christmas season for large vases—but one must wear gloves.

Père Soulie's Rose offers possibilities to the hybridist because of its free growth, coupled with luxuriant foliage and flowers. It is the seed-parent (crossed with *Hiawatha*) of Rose Kew Rambler, a vigorous rambling, not climbing, Rose with delicate pink-tinted blossoms with white centres, almost identical in colour with the artificial Roses sold on Alexandra Rose Day.

R. Willmottiae* (Hemsley).

An elegant, densely-branched bush up to 8 feet to 10 feet in height, Miss Willmott's wild Rose forms a particularly attractive and graceful shrub of rounded habit for a lawn specimen. The leaves are from 1 inch to 2 inches long, consisting mostly of nine small leaflets. The light, purplish-rose blossoms are 1 inch to 1½ inches across, borne singly on the many short, lateral twigs. The roundish-oval fruits are orange-red in colour, hanging on the bushes until the new year.

R. Willmottiae was one of Mr. Wilson's earliest introductions, discovered when collecting on the Sangpan Mountains at 9,500 feet to 11,000 feet elevation, near the Tibetan frontier in Western China. It is altogether a delightful Rose, attractive in foliage, with glaucous young stems and small glaucous-green leaflets. The thin, wiry and very prickly stems do not lend themselves to ready propagation; failing seeds from isolated bushes, layering is the best means of increase.

Readers of these notes possessing only a small garden will naturally ask for a small selection of the best. My choice would be *R. Moyesii*, *R. Hugonis*, *R. Rubus*, *R. sertata* and *R. omeiensis* with, for a sixth, *R. wichuraiana*, because of its distinctive trailing habit and lustrous green foliage.

*These last two species are invaluable for decorative purposes, and are largely used by exhibitors in the artistic classes—[ED.]



DAME EDITH HELEN (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL.

DAME EDITH HELEN.
(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, Newtownards, Co. Down.

Awarded a Gold Medal, Spring Show, 1926.

This is one of the best Roses of recent years. The blooms are large, well formed, with a high pointed centre. The colour is a rich glowing pink, inclined to pale as the blooms expand. Deliciously scented. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the foliage is dark green, leathery. Free of mildew. Awarded the Clay Vase for the best new scented Rose of the year. In commerce.

FRAGRANT ROSES.

A Causerie Upon Some Old and New Favourites.

By GEORGE M. TAYLOR, Edinburgh.

“ Shadow’s invasion and the warlike wind,
These shall not make me mindless of the Rose
Or that Byzantine song of hers that blows
Past Cyprus till its uttermost whisper find
This Caledonia. Brightness seeks her kind
Even o’er the snow-like foam or foam-like snows,
Yet not to find her grail my spirit goes;
Enough that she has left her grace behind.

“ That which, unseen, is with us, is unseen
Because within us; unforgotten things
Become our heart’s shape as the cup shapes wine,
And not in any garden Damascene
Such scarlet of the soul of summer sings
As sings her Cytherean thought in mine.”

Lewis Spence.

It seems ironical to have to write about Fragrant Roses—the title is not mine, it was the request of the Publications Committee—for one cannot think of Roses without the charm, the grace, and the virtue of perfume. Fragrance is the soul of the Rose; without it the flower is nothing. A little anecdote regarding the puritanical Frau Karl Druschki demonstrates very clearly what lack of fragrance means to the lover of Roses. A very enthusiastic grower of the flower asked me to name what I considered the best white Rose. It was in the days when Frau Karl Druschki was supreme; it was all the rage, and no

other variety was then supposed to rival the great Snow Queen. I said so. "No," he replied, "I do not want Frau Karl Druschki; that Rose always reminds me of a beautiful woman without a character." The reference, of course, applied to its lack of fragrance. Every Rose should have a perfume, a fragrance peculiarly its own.

Down the ages two flowers have been notable for the abundance and fulness of their scent, and their very loveliness, coupled with their excelling fragrance has enriched the literature of many lands. Did not the immortal Shakespeare write thus :—

"Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great :
Of Nature's gifts thou may'st with lilies boast,
And with the half-blown Rose."

The ancient Roses—at least, those that remain to us, were extremely fragrant; the glorious race of *Lilium* is remarkable for the powerful and compelling perfume of its members. The Rose has been bred and interbred for many generations; it has been assiduously worked upon by the hybridist; the *Liliums* remain practically unchanged. They have yielded few hybrids, and their potent perfume is still as powerful as when the flowers were created. We do not know what future efforts in the direction of the inter-crossing of *Liliums* will lead up to. We do know, however, that hybridisation has resulted in creating many Roses that are scentless. Modern Roses, so the cry goes, have lost their fragrance. In the process of evolving new and improved Roses, in the obtaining of gorgeous and more richer colours the breeder has destroyed the soul of the Rose. The position, indeed, has become so desperate that a great daily newspaper has come to the rescue with a golden reward for the breeder of a Rose with a soul, of a flower with the old-world fragrance which some folks say has been lost in gaining the whole world of colours.

Whilst I admit that many of our modern Roses have been born without perfume, I do not agree with those who deplore the fact and who shout from the housetops that fragrance is gone for good. It was inevitable in the creation of our modern fantasies in colour that many new Roses should be scentless. That is one of the penalties of progress ;

but, glorious colours having been evolved, it is now the business of the breeder to see that fragrance is combined with the glowing tints which characterise many modern Roses. That has already been done, and I shall name in this article one or two sorts of recent introduction that are as sweet as any Rose that ever existed. And more of these sweet Roses are on the horizon; this year of grace shall witness the advent of several.

For several years the Royal Horticultural Society has offered a Challenge Cup, presented by Messrs. Clay, for the best sweet-scented Rose. During the last two years a similar cup, presented by the same generous firm, has been offered at the Shows of The National Rose Society. The competition for these cups has proved that fragrant Roses—of a kind—can be created. The perfume is there without a doubt; what we now require is gorgeous, vivid colours and perfect formation wedded to that other character—the virtue of fragrance. I am optimistic enough to believe that in a year or two we will have a race of finely-formed, brilliantly-coloured scented Roses. At the Shows to be held during the season Rosarians will be able to see a great advance in yellow Roses. A true Hybrid Tea—away altogether from Pernetiana blood—well named Golden Glory, will mark an advance in this colour, both in formation and fragrance. It is a flower of excelling sweetness.

Before dealing with the Roses of to-day let us spend a minute amongst the fragrant Roses of long ago. The oldest of all, a Rose of history and romance, is the Cabbage, or Provence. It still, happily, survives. There are also one or two forms of this delightful and fragrant ancient in existence, but the finest of them is the one known as Bullata. It has immense foliage and deliciously scented flowers. Of the many forms of the Provence Rose that were in commerce nearly a century ago Bullata is one of the few survivors, and worthily so. The white Provence is still grown, but it is rarely seen now, and very difficult to obtain true. I generally receive an impostor when I order it. Of the old-world Roses a few of the kinsmen of the Provence, the damascenæ or Damasks, still survive. The best of all those old-fashioned Roses is Gallica Damascena. It has large, double, deep rose-coloured flowers; bold retentive foliage; and is, really, one of the

so-called Attar Roses. They are nearly extinct in our gardens to-day, but some of them still remain to remind us of the sweet flowers of long ago. Before parting with the Provence and Damasks mention must be made of the Alba Roses. Maiden's Blush, Alba Cœleste and Alba Plena are—or should be—favourites in every garden where perfume is desired. They were greatly esteemed of old but, unfortunately, their flowering season is all too limited for modern Rosarians.

Of the Chinas much could be written, but the perfume of these, I imagine, lacks the potency desired by the modern olfactory organ. Many of them are really very sweet Roses, nevertheless, and in my opinion the most fragrant of all is the old Rival de Paestum. It is now very scarce. It is only semi-double, but its pure white flowers are exquisitely shaped and just as exquisitely perfumed. The Rosarian who couples history with practice will know that Paestum, a Greek town in Grecian Italy, became at one time the Rose centre of the world. An able article was published on the subject of the Provence Roses in the *Quarterly Review* for July, 1895, and it tells how, under the patronage of the Romans, this town became famous for its cultivation of luxurious, fragrant Roses. Hence the name of my favourite old China—Rival de Paestum.

There is still another section to which a passing reference must be made. I refer to the Bourbon Roses. Rivers, in his famous *Rose Amateur's Guide* wrote thus of them: "I hope, in a few years, to see the Bourbon Roses in every garden, for the Queen of Flowers boasts no members of her court more beautiful; their fragrance also is delicate and pleasing, more particularly in the autumn." To-day very few survive, but they have, indeed, played their part in the evolution of the Rose. Souvenir de la Malmaison, Mrs. Paul, Bardou Job and Madame Isaac Pereire are still grown, and the last-named is, surely, one of the sweetest of all Roses. It is a pity that it is not seen more often in gardens. Grown as a big bush or on a pillar it is an adornment to any garden. It may be a bit lumpy and unshapely, but its fragrance is supreme. Zephirine Drouhin must, I suppose, under our modern system of classification, be included under the Bourbon section. It was raised in 1868, and is still a favourite with those who appreciate

sweet Roses. This Rose is very good for making a hedge to the Rose garden, but it is also splendid for growing as a large bush. It flowers over a fairly long period, and is a grand autumn Rose.

A note on the subject of fragrant Roses would be woefully incomplete if a reference was not made to the great varieties which comprised the section known as the Hybrid Perpetuals. Those who grew—and who therefore knew and appreciated—the grand sorts which delighted Rosarians in the past, must feel a pang of regret and sadness at the passing of this noble race. A few sorts survive and are still grown by admirers, but they seem to become less popular every season. General Jacqueminot, Captain Hayward, Charles Lefebvre, Duke of Edinburgh, Mrs. John Laing, and Ulrich Brunner, however, still linger on in gardens, but their sun has set. Satisfying as they were in their day, they no longer appeal to the growers of to-day. The reason is that the Hybrid Perpetuals were not really perpetual enough in their floral capabilities. The evolution of the free-flowering Hybrid Tea and its subsequent improvement sealed the doom of the Hybrid Perpetual. It will be observed that I have not mentioned Hugh Dickson in the names I have referred to in the Hybrid Perpetual section. It is distinct from any Hybrid Perpetual, and must, I think, be classified as a Hybrid Tea.

From the aspect of fragrance, as I have already stated, much has been written to the detriment of the Hybrid Tea. I do not think, on the whole, that criticism of that character is justified. I do not propose to run through the whole gamut of the Hybrid Tea section and deal with the perfumed Roses that comprise it. Space would not permit. I shall begin with the first authenticated Hybrid Tea and, mentioning one or two of the most notable of the others, finish with one of the very latest introductions. I shall then ask the most obstinate lover of the past if there is any justification for the outcry about lack of fragrance in our modern Roses. The first Hybrid Tea was *La France*. If we consider this variety from the aspect of fragrance we find it is one of the sweetest of flowers. It was, surely, an index of what the Hybrid Tea section could be capable of in the way of generously perfumed Roses. The latest, or at least one of the very latest, is *Dame Edith Helen*. If the mantle of the greatly esteemed Mrs. John

Laing has fallen on any Rose it has surely fallen on Dame Edith Helen. The shabbiness, too, if I may put it in that way, of the old mantle has gone, and in Dame Edith Helen we have a beautiful Rose in more joyous tones of colour, and an even more subtle fragrance than we have in Mrs. John Laing. It is Roses such as Dame Edith Helen which compel the old Hybrid Perpetuals to recede further into the shadows, and it is such Roses that confound the pessimistic critics who declare that modern hybridisation has ruined the Rose.

I want to prove that there is a plenitude of perfume in the Hybrid Tea section, and I contend that it increases in richness and variety, and will continue to increase every season. I am very optimistic about sweet Roses. I do not wish to pose as a prophet, but I am firm in my belief that our gardens will become more opulent year after year in Roses that vie with the older favourites in the matter of scent. Our brilliant orange-coloured Roses that have hitherto been almost scentless are now beginning to have a rich perfume. Duchess of Atholl, to be exhibited this season, is an example of progress in this particular colour.

In briefly reviewing the Hybrid Tea section I should like, to begin with, to note a variety which has evidently fallen out of commerce. It is Colonel Leclerc. It was sent out by Pernet-Ducher in 1909; its flowers are a curious shade of cherry red, flushed with carmine. It is a Rose with a wonderful fragrance. Crimson Emblem rivals any old-fashioned Rose for scent. Charles K. Douglas, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, and Columbia are a trio which create a symphony of fragrance. Etoile de Hollande, as dark in colour as any of the old, old dark Roses, which is a worthy descendant of General MacArthur and Hadley, is one of our grandest, deep crimson, scented garden Roses. Lady Alice Stanley, a pink Rose, rivals any variety of any period for its odour. Daphne, too, is as sweet as its namesake. Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Charles Russell and General MacArthur, Mrs. George Norwood, Mrs. E. J. Hicks, or Silverscent, and Queen of Fragrance all sustain the reputation of modern Roses in respect of fragrance. In more recent introductions we must notice The General, Bedford Crimson, Saltaire, Ethel Somerset, Una Wallace, Marcia Stanhope, Fragrant Bouquet, Ma Fiancée, Gwynne Carr, Fred Harrison, Hera, Shot Silk and Arthur Cook. Shot Silk,

in particular, is a new shade of colour amongst the Hybrid Teas and it carries the true old perfume. Dame Edith Helen, already mentioned, closes my list. The sorts named, be it noted, are only a short selection of the perfumed Hybrid Teas, but taking the last-named as an example of what can be achieved by modern breeders, and as a promise of what more is in store for us of similar character, I ask if there is any need for despair in regard to the loss of perfume in our garden Roses?

The Moss Roses are closely allied to the Provence Roses, and have the perfume of that old race. The fault of most of them, however, is their extreme liability to mildew. Mention can only be made here of one which I consider as the best and most typical of the Mosses, both in regard to sweetness and the mossing which is characteristic of the section. It is *Cristata*, the Crested Moss, sometimes known as *Chapeau de Napoleon*. There is an old Gallica Rose known in this country as *Village Maid*—*Belle Villageoise*—which was extremely popular many years ago, and as it has been asked for largely recently I note it here. It is a curious striped Rose, and is very fragrant.

In dealing with fragrant Roses I cannot pass over the Hybrid *Rugosas*. The much abused breeder has a good case in this section in regard to the introduction of scent into new Roses. The *Rugosa*, *sui generis*, is not notable for its fragrance, but many of its hybrids are amongst the sweetest of all Roses. What of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer? That Rose, one of the grandest of flowering shrubs, sounds the reveille of the Rose season; it is, perhaps, the earliest of all to blossom. It is very, very sweet. In this section, too, we have *Rose a Parfum de l'Häy*, a gem amongst fragrant Roses. Few can vie with it in this respect. This is, surely, a Rose equal to any noted by Herodotus which grew in the famous Gardens of Midas. "Here Roses grew," wrote that historian, "so sweet that no others can vie with them." *Rose a Parfum de l'Häy* should find a place in every garden where sweetly perfumed flowers are prized. It is strange that one sees this beautiful variety so seldom, and strange, also, that so few writers recommend it.

A word, in conclusion, as to the Ramblers. One of the most fragrant, excelling in sweetness any of the old Roses, is Sanders' White



A FIRST PRIZE BOWL OF LADY SYLVIA (H.T.).
Spring Show.

Rambler. And yet, despite this virtue, what a struggle it was to get this variety into commerce. One of the most deliciously perfumed Roses I have ever come across is a species—still unidentified, as far as I am aware—which is under the introduction number of F. 786. It was discovered by Farrer in China, and I think it is a most potential species for use as a parent. It is entirely distinct in wood and foliage, and is reminiscent of *Rubus* rather than *Rosa*. It has huge trusses of single white flowers with golden yellow centres. Its perfume is superb. I hope to see very soon some hybrids from this exquisite Rambler; the work has already been done and the seeds sown.

The Musk Roses, too, deserve a word. Our greatly esteemed and much honoured friend, the late Reverend Joseph Pemberton, has not lived to see his life work come to maturity, but his labours have not been in vain, and the day is certainly approaching when a section of fragrant Musk Hybrids will be a feature of the Rose world.

We must have fragrant Roses. They can be bred in abundance; that is surety sure. The scent of the Rose is loved and looked for by all. I conclude with the lines used by the great Dean Hole in his ever memorable *Book about Roses* :—

“ The weary woman stays her task,
That perfume to inhale;
The pale-faced children pause to ask
What breath is on the gale.

“ And none that breathe that sweetened air,
But have a gentle thought;
A gleam of something good and fair
Across the spirit brought.”

THE LASTING QUALITY OF CUT ROSES.

By Mrs. H. R. DARLINGTON, Park House, Potters Bar.

Those members of the National Rose Society who had joined the Society so long ago as 1914 will find in the *Annual* for that year my short article on "The Lasting Quality of Cut Roses," and in the *Annual* for 1915 Mr. George Laing Paul's paper with the same title.

In 1914 our membership was little over 4,000, now it is approaching 15,000; it follows there must be some 11,000 members who do not possess these numbers of the *Annual*, and it has appeared to the Publications Committee that some further notes on this subject might not be untimely.

The lapse of years, with its wealth of new Roses has, on the whole, confirmed me in the opinion I expressed in 1914 that the difference in the lasting quality of a Rose, or, indeed, of any other plant, is not altogether inherent in the variety, but is to some extent dependent on the weather conditions under which the bloom is cut, the stage of development of the individual flower, and the treatment given after cutting.

Mr. Paul, in his extremely interesting paper, takes the matter a step further back. He tells us that if we are seeking the fine Rose, and the Rose that will stand well when cut, we must look for it from plants that have been provided with a constant supply of moisture. Hence the importance of the proper preparation of our Rose beds. Having provided adequate drainage our plants must be grown in soil so well prepared that it always retains sufficient moisture to feed the young roots. Where this happy state of affairs exists the resulting Rose stems are sufficiently sappy to be able to absorb plenty of moisture

while growing, and these are the flowers that will not only last, but will *grow* in water, for, as Mr. Paul puts it, "the best blooms are found upon growths containing much moisture." He bids us examine the prize blooms at any good Rose show, where we shall find that these blooms grow on stems which, though strong and healthy, are not very woody, that they are easily cut with a knife, and are what we call pithy, and full of sap.

Those who cultivate Roses under glass have the opportunity of watching their growth minutely. They will notice that if a Rose has received a check of any sort, either from uneven temperature or from being allowed at some time to become dry at the root, the wood hardens and shrinks and the blooms are not only poor in quality, but are quickly over. As a rule the blooms grown under glass are longer lived than those cut from the open, the reason no doubt being that the cultivator can, to a large extent, regulate his own weather conditions, and has only himself to blame if his plants do not receive sufficient moisture and warmth to bring them along quickly. But we have only to visit some of our great market growers to discover that certain varieties do produce softer wood, able to absorb more moisture than others.

On a first visit to these nurseries where acres of glass are devoted to the cultivation of Roses alone, it is surprising to find that though the number of Rose plants runs into many thousands, the number of varieties may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

For many years the lovely Madame Abel Chatenay reigned supreme among the salmon pink Roses for market, and though still largely grown her place has now been taken, to a certain extent, by Madame Butterfly, while Richmond has quite superseded Liberty as the best crimson Rose for this purpose.

These three varieties—and to them may be added the two lovely white varieties, Molly Sharman Crawford and Mrs. Herbert Stevens—

when pruned hard and cultivated under glass, make long straight stems, not too woody or hard, which permit them to absorb plenty of moisture while growing and after they are cut, therefore they travel well and last well in water even after a long journey.

But what about Roses in the garden? some of my readers may be asking, for they are what concern most of us.

Well, the interesting point in Mr. Paul's article is, to me, that here again it is good cultivation which will give us the lasting quality we are asking for in our cut Roses.

He emphasises the importance of supplying our plants with plenty of moisture; but the way in which we prune our Roses also has a very great effect on the lasting qualities of the flowers. As a general rule if we prune lightly, the growths which are made will bear their flowers on rather short, spindly wood, and though these may look extremely well when growing, and we may like to have big Rose bushes in our gardens, yet they will not provide us with flowers of lasting quality. For this purpose we must prune rather hard, severely cut out the old wood, to induce our Rose plants to throw up from the base strong, straight stems which will bear good flowers. These stems if properly treated when cut should keep their flowers fresh longer than those that, having perhaps short stems, have been cut so as to include a portion of the old wood or the thin, woody stems of the lightly pruned plants. Naturally in hot weather we must cut our flowers early in the morning, before the heat of the sun has been on the beds, or else as late as possible in the evening, and having cut them we must peel the lower portion of the stem and put them as deep as possible in water which is not too cold (being careful, however, that the petals do not touch the water) in a cool place and leave them there at least two hours—four hours is better—before arranging them in vases or sending them away by post.

The question as to which varieties last the best is rather a difficult one to answer satisfactorily, for I have not found any keep well in hot weather unless they are treated carefully. It is interesting to find out

by one's own experiments which Roses one can pick on Monday and hope to see looking well on Tuesday and presentable on Wednesday.

Some are affected in their lasting qualities not only by sun, but by rain. The beautiful single variety Isobel is a case in point. I remember cutting what I hoped would make a good vase of Isobel for a local Autumn Show in 1925, but I made the mistake of picking the flowers when they were wet. I had thought with a single variety this would not matter; but whereas my other vases looked well, Isobel kept all her beauty hidden away and had rather the look of a group of magnificent butterflies, with their wings folded and their brilliant colours invisible. On the other hand Isobel, if cut with the buds less than half open, provided they are at the time quite dry, will open its huge petals delightfully, and will retain its wonderful tints of cherry, orange and pink for two or three days. Irish Elegance and Dorothy Page Roberts—the first a single, the second little more than semi-single—are excellent if cut in the young stage, for their colour improves when allowed to open in water; there is, however, this difference between them, that Irish Elegance will stand packing and taking to a Show, while Dorothy Page Roberts, though charming for decoration in one's own house, is impatient of confinement in a box, and therefore does not make a good market or Show variety. Those varieties which hang their heads have seldom first-class lasting qualities when cut. The little kink at the top of the stem caused by the top heaviness of the bloom prevents the water being taken right up to the flower which, unless wired—and wiring, to my mind, takes away the grace of the Rose—flags suddenly. One of our most lovely Roses, Los Angeles, is apt to suffer from this defect, especially in hot weather; in autumn the stems seem stronger and better able to support the perfect blooms.

Though, speaking generally, a full Rose may be expected to last longer than a thin one, this does not obtain nearly so much when the Rose is cut as when it is left to bear the brunt of sun and wind. For we ask of our cut Roses lasting qualities of colour as well as of form. It is useless, from a decorative point of view, to fill a bowl with such a variety as Jonkheer J. L. Mock; this Rose will keep its shape for days and will, so far as I know, never drop its petals; but the always harsh pink becomes, in a very short time after being cut, a dull, hard, bluish

magenta, and one only wishes the petals *would* fall and make an end of it. That fine garden Rose, Mrs. Henry Bowles, suffers in the same way, though in a less degree, and is therefore not at its best when cut.

On the other hand many of the "thin" varieties which in warm weather out of doors are really too fleeting—for example, Emma Wright or the less known Lamia—if cut as buds open perfectly in water and retain their lovely orange tints to the last. The same holds good with the almost single K. of K., and in this respect he eclipses his rival, Red Letter Day, which more quickly loses its brilliant scarlet crimson hue.

Nearly all the Wichuraianas and the Polyantha Pompons last well as cut flowers, but they have not quite the same charm for this purpose as the Hybrid Teas and Teas. I must make one exception to part of this statement in favour of the Hybrid wichuraiana, Purity. Whether we see its lovely white flowers and bright green foliage adorning the terrace of Harrow School, or we cut from our own garden its long sprays, and arrange them in tall glass vases, they cannot fail to delight us, and they will go on opening their pretty buds for days.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that to ensure lasting quality in our cut Roses we must first see that our plants are well cultivated, and in a dry summer are provided with abundance of moisture at their roots, and secondly we must cut the blooms during the coolest part of the day, must slit or peel or lightly hammer their stems, and give them a long drink in deep bowls.

Lastly, by living among them and ourselves making experiments, we shall find out which varieties will open well and retain their beauty of colour and form when cut, and we shall surely discover that, like human beings, the treatment that will answer with one will be quite unsuitable for another.

And do not let us ask too much of our Roses in this respect. Our love for them would not be so strong if they needed little care and if their blossoms were everlasting. Let us remember what wise old Ben Jonson tells us:—

" It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make Man better be;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
To fall at last, dry, bald, and sere :
 A lily of a day
 Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night—
It was the plant and flower of Light.
In small proportions we just beauties see,
And in short measures life may perfect be."

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

By A. J. MACSELF, Reading.

The modern school of journalism would probably insist that the Jubilee year of the National Rose Society must of necessity be placed on permanent record as having been the greatest, grandest and most spectacular of the Society's fifty years of progressive and successful life. Plain, unvarnished truth, however, permits no such proud boast, but does that really matter? Not much; indeed, not at all, for the Rose history of half a century and of the National Rose Society—an inseparable and vitally important combination—neither depends upon nor can be greatly affected by spectacular jubilee pageantry.

Rose seasons vary; therein is the enslaving fascination of the cult, and whenever we have one that is below par, well, all we have to do is throw the blame on our dear old erratic but lovable scapegoat, the British climate. When we have a good season we may quite legitimately, of course, hold forth to our heart's content concerning the prowess of the British Rosarian.

Had 1926 in very deed been the most glorious of Rose years within our ken, its glare and dazzle might have blurred our vision and robbed us of the clear perspective of the fifty years' sustained effort and glorious achievement of the greatest, most powerful and most successful specialist Society within the whole realm of horticulture; but it is meet we should, at this particular moment, permit our gaze to fall back upon the extent and importance of the influence which the National Rose Society has exerted upon the progress of the Queen of all flowers.

One finds it instructive as well as interesting to recall the Roses which at various periods have held sway as the best varieties in cultivation, or have at least held prominent positions among the crème de la crème of their day.

Abel Carrière and Alfred Colomb were newly brought into commerce shortly before the birth of this Society, and Alfred K. Williams was introduced before the N.R.S. celebrated its first birthday. These were, for a long period, invariably quoted in select lists of the best Roses. When critics lay it to the charge of the present-day Rose breeders that he has foisted upon garden owners Roses which are devoid of fragrance, it is well to recall that when Baroness Rothschild, a scentless Rose, was brought into cultivation in 1867, the prim formality of its form and its clear, pleasing colour, sufficed long to give it security of position among "best" Roses.

Quite a sensation was caused in 1883 when that massive and substantially built Rose "Her Majesty" made its appearance at the National Rose Show, and two years later Mrs. John Laing stepped straight into the premier position as the best pink Rose, starting off by winning the N.R.S. Gold Medal, and continuing for many a year to take pride of place at Shows all over the kingdom.

Will it be considered rash to venture the opinion that Dame Edith Helen is a flower which will eclipse the exceptional run of popularity enjoyed by Mrs. John Laing? It is a Rose we may certainly have no qualms about bringing into comparison with that which so long ago carried quality a great stride forward.

It seems strange to-day that two years after Mrs. John Laing came into prominence we find honours bestowed upon Sir Rowland Hill. What would be the fate of such a Rose if placed before the judges of new seedlings to-day?

Margaret Dickson, one of the solid spring cabbage-shaped Roses, was hailed with delight in 1890, but we must remember that in these days but one class of Rose was recognised as possessing Exhibition merit; indeed, we had not yet evolved the Roses of garden adorning character, and classes for decorative Roses were a later innovation.

A dozen years later matters had taken quite a new turn; Lady Roberts, Florence Pemberton, Souvenir de Pierre Notting, Soleil d'Or, Pharisäer, Prince de Bulgarie, Mrs. B. R. Cant, Liberty and Mildred Grant all came in with a rush when this century was in its absolute infancy, and of them all I suppose the two last-named were the greatest favourites.

By 1910 we had Edward Mawley, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Rayon d'Or, Mrs. Joseph H. Welch, all of which contrast strikingly with the Roses of the seventies and eighties of last century.

For the nourishment of our humility, however, let us bear in mind we had both Maréchal Niel and Gloire de Dijon a good many years before we had a National Rose Society, and even yet they are unbeaten by any of our greatest favourites. The hope and the belief may be expressed that Mrs. Beatty will be equal to the fulfilment of our long-cherished desire for a Rose of Maréchal Niel colour and quality with a strong constitution.

Fifty years ago we had Roses which, under favourable conditions might give us three, four, perhaps half-a-dozen good blooms in a season, but much coaxing, nursing, and dressing would be demanded to get those blooms into Show condition at the right time.

We had nothing to make a garden display such as we now produce with Betty Uprichard, and scores of the glorious modern Hybrid Teas. We had a few strong Climbing Roses for walls, but only a few rampant and very rough kinds for arches, pergolas and screens.

Turner's Crimson Rambler dates from 1894, and since that time we have witnessed the whole marvellous development of the Rambler and wichuraiana hybrids, which have literally transformed British gardens of all grades.

Simultaneously Lord Penzance enriched our gardens with his gay and fragrant hybrid Sweet Briars and Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons gave us Irish Elegance and other of those bewitchingly beautiful Single Roses. Equally marvellous has been the advancement of the commercial production of Roses under glass.



AN AMATEUR'S FIRST PRIZE BOX OF ROSE.
MRS. FOLEY HOBBS.
Spring Show

Niphetos, Catherine Mermet, Madame Pernet-Ducher and The Bride were reckoned great among Roses for forcing, and I can remember excitement over the flowering of Cleopatra in pots under glass, and the gratification with which 12s. a dozen was received for a few specially good blooms marketed at Easter time when the old century had still several years to run.

Few, if any, growers half a century ago had any idea of maintaining a supply of Roses under glass the whole year round. The plants were grown in pots, and when outdoor Roses began to bloom the pot-grown stock was placed outside to ripen and to rest.

I need not attempt to draw comparisons between the old system and the commercial production of Roses for cutting as it is carried on to-day. My sole object is to emphasise the fact that the National Rose Society has had a very great deal to do with this marvellous growth of a most important branch of the horticultural trade.

The Society has encouraged the breeder of new and serviceable Roses. It has brought the world's best Roses before the eyes of the public not only at its annual Summer Shows, but at its Spring and Autumn Shows, the holding of which would have been an utter impossibility in the days of the Society's youth. Its Provincial Shows have carried Roses to the people of the country who would never have seen them in London, and thus the whole nation has learned to want Roses both in their gardens and in their homes. Not only is the National Rose Society great because it numbers 14,000 members, and over half a hundred affiliated societies, but because it has lofty ideals, a noble purpose and a broad-minded policy. Its Presidents and Council Members have been men of world-wide fame and noble character, and whatever this Society has done, has been done on a grand scale, as becomes the dignity of its position. Great among its achievements is its output of literature; indeed, much of its powers has been derived from this inestimable source, and the publications of the N.R.S. have been very largely responsible for the present-day widespread supremacy of the Rose among the peoples of Britain and the civilised world.

God speed the National Rose Society on its way to a great centenary.

THE SPRING ROSE SHOW.

By A. CECIL BARTLETT, Kew.

To paraphrase Gilbert and Sullivan's well-known lines :—

“ The Roses that bloom in the Spring, tra la,
Have everything to do with the case.”

This was fully evident at the onset, for our Princess Mary, who paid a visit before the Show was opened to the general public, was charmed with the lovely and fragrant blooms she saw, and the seal of the Show's success was placed when Her Royal Highness accepted a bouquet of Roselandia from Mrs. Courtney Page and a glorious plant of Paul's Scarlet Climber.

While there were not quite so many blooms on show as last spring, the high quality surpassed that of any other Spring Rose Show, and this time it was the Amateur Rosarians who covered themselves with glory, for their exhibits were of surpassing excellence. It would be difficult to imagine better collections of Exhibition Roses than the two which won first prizes for Mr. E. J. Holland. To mention only a few of his varieties, the specimens of Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Golden Emblem, Coronation, Mrs. G. Lamplough, Earl Haig and Gorgeous would have attracted admiration at a Summer Show. Nor was Mr. Holland alone in showing superb blooms, for Mr. H. R. Darlington, Mr. Sidney F. Jackson and Mr. J. N. Hart all staged splendid flowers. The high water mark was reached in the boards of six blooms of any one variety when Mr. Hart and Mr. Holland both set up wonderful specimens of Mrs. Foley Hobbs. While Mr. Hart won the first prize, Mr. Holland had the consolation of having, in one of his blooms, the best in the Show.

The supreme value of Roses for home decoration was rarely, if ever, more evident than at this Spring Show. Mrs. Courtney Page added to her many triumphs with a most delightful dinner table decoration of the variety Roselandia and just the right quantities of graceful sprays of Japanese maple and Maidenhair fern, and her vase of the same variety of Rose, also associated with purple foliage, was very charming. In the Nurserymen's Class Mrs. May won the first prize with a very artistic table set out with a central bowl and small glasses of Madame Butterfly and sprays of asparagus, and with the same variety she arranged a very satisfying single bowl. Mrs. Tisdall also exhibited attractive arrangements.

Owing to the difficulties of the weather the trade growers were not able to set up so many "Groups of Representative Roses" as usual, but the accustomed quality was not lacking. It requires no small quantity of pot Roses to adequately fill 150 square feet of space, but Messrs. Chaplin Bros. and Messrs. Walter Easlea & Sons gave us groups of delightful blooms. The former had tall plants of White Dorothy, Hiawatha, Chatillon Rambler, Lady Gay and Royal Scarlet blooming as freely as outdoor standards could. The last-named variety has semi-double flowers of brilliant colour. Messrs. Walter Easlea & Sons brought many plants of their new pillar variety, Thelma, which at the end of the season was awarded the Cory Cup as being the best new Climber of the year. Even in the Spring its delicate shell-pink flowers charmed the critical. It is said to be a seedling from Paul's Scarlet Climber, and that the flowers last an unusually long time before dropping.

The market growers have long realised the value of the dwarf Polyantha Roses for forcing purposes, and the charming groups of these dainty varieties which the Rev. J. H. Pemberton and Messrs. Wm. Cutbush & Sons arranged should do much to encourage Amateurs, especially those whose glass opportunities are limited, to grow them in their greenhouses. The little pots of Orleans Rose, Ellen Poulsen, Lady Reading, Koster's Orleans, Jessie, Baby Tausendschon and other sorts yield a surprising quantity of bloom and make valuable vase plants.

The groups of cut Roses were magnificent in their luxuriance. The pillars of Madame Butterfly, Marèchal Niel, and Mrs. Herbert Stevens in Mr. Elisha Hicks's group were admirable, and he also had many vases and stands of other varieties. He and Mr. George Prince both placed floriferous Ramblers at the back of their groups, and Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons had vases of Paul's Scarlet Climber.

In these trade classes the best Exhibition Roses were shown by Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons and Mr. Elisha Hicks, who staged fine examples of Joan Cant, Covent Garden, Betty Uprichard, The Queen Alexandra Rose, Phoebe and Sovereign. The best 12 blooms of any one variety were of the wonderful specimens of Marèchal Niel Mr. Goodwin is famed for, and the very best was selected for the Medal bloom of the section. Mr. Goodwin showed more of the magnificent, fragrant blooms in the classes for baskets of Roses.

The New Roses were, as ever, the centre of attraction to every visitor to the Show, who, amongst the many to be seen, found much to admire and envy. But the varieties which have received awards are critically reviewed elsewhere.



THE BASKET OF ROSE LADY INCHQUIN GRACIOUSLY CHOSEN BY
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT THE SUMMER SHOW.

of Roses. When passing through a large marquee containing the decorative Roses already referred to she was asked which stand she liked best, and she pointed to a stand containing many of the choicest Roses in cultivation. Later the judges, without knowledge of the incident, awarded this exhibit the first prize.

Many new Roses were shown—more than usual—but few were chosen. Only one was awarded the Society's Gold Medal, although five received Certificates of Merit. Of all the new Roses in the Seedling tent the finest was probably Dame Edith Helen, that grand pink Rose which gained the Gold Medal for Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons last year. It is very sweet-scented. The standard of new Roses in the Seedling tent was not so high as usual. At the time it was thought that many of the best and most fragrant novelties were being held back for the special show of new Roses fixed for three weeks later; but such was not the case—at least, they were not forthcoming. Among the new Roses were a number of rich apricot and orange crimson shades. These colours are now very popular, but we were very pleased to note a number of fine crimson, pink and yellow among the new seedlings. Some Rose growers, more especially those with old-world gardens, are growing tired of the bizarre in Roses and are turning back to the forms and colours they first knew. As might be expected many of the modern Roses look totally out of place in old-world gardens.

NEW ROSES.

GOLD MEDAL.

Lady Helen Maglona.—This fine dark crimson Rose was the only variety to win the Gold Medal on this occasion. It is of rich fragrance and fine form. It was shown by Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons, Newtownards.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Bedford Crimson.—This very fragrant crimson Rose is already widely known and appreciated for bedding purposes. It is very free blooming and makes a splendid garden Rose. Shown by Messrs. Laxton Brothers, Bedford.

Billy Boy.—A grand deep yellow semi-double bedding Rose. This variety appealed to visitors by virtue of its beautiful buttercup yellow colour. It was shown by Messrs. G. Beckwith & Son, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire.

Everest.—Pure white, with very large fragrant blooms reminiscent of Lemon Pillar, with a very fine flush of yellow in the centre when open. A vigorous grower of the largest size, but fragrance is not its least attraction. Shown by Messrs. W. Easlea & Sons, Eastwood, Essex.

Lincoln Seedling.—This Rose, of exceptional brilliance and colour, was shown in company with Billy Boy. Its colour is orange scarlet, with gold at the bases of the petals. When seen in the mass it is most effective. Shown by Messrs. G. Beckwith & Son.

Princess Elizabeth of Greece.—Another Rose of very delicate colour described as orange yellow overlaid with orange lake, or golden yellow shaded terra-cotta. This is a great acquisition, and the chief novelty shown this year by Messrs. Chaplin Brothers, Ltd., Waltham Cross.

The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, who has since passed away, was not well enough to attend the Summer Jubilee Show, but he sent some very beautiful Roses, including the orange scarlet I. Zingari (Hybrid lutea), resembling the colours of the famous I. Zingari Cricket Club. He also showed in his group large quantities of the Hybrid Musk Penelope, which is proving a good bedding variety, growing 3 feet or 4 feet high and sending out masses of semi-double pale blush flowers from June to the autumn. The new Dorina Neave, a large, globular flower of a delightful silvery pink with shapely bud, was also shown from Havering-atte-Bower. Mr. Pemberton has given us many Roses by which he will be remembered; one of the most beautiful is Moonlight, and another that was shown particularly well on this occasion was The General. Every Rose has its day. This time The General was in remarkably good form, both in decorative groups and as an Exhibition Rose in boxes.

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Among the New Roses we were very much attracted by three varieties of Dutch origin, viz., Mlle. Bep van Rossem, canary yellow, Mrs. G. A. van Rossem, deep orange with flame centre and outer petals veined with deep rose, and Gondolinden, coral red and shining golden orange yellow.

NURSERYMEN'S CLASSES.

Reference has already been made to the large representative groups of cut Roses set out on separate tables. We cannot speak too highly of these trade exhibits. As already mentioned this was not a good date for Roses, but Exhibitors—both trade and amateurs—put their shoulder to the wheel and made the most creditable exhibit of Roses we had ever seen. The Championship Trophy was won by Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons with a bountiful collection of Roses including Irish Elegance, Barbara Robinson, François Juranville, Mrs. Henry Morse, Sunstar, Maud Cuming, K. of K. and Betty Uprichard. Roses that were remarkably well shown by other competitors included Mabel Morse, Mrs. H. Stevens, Clovelly, Lady Inchiquin, Lady Hillingdon, Paul's Scarlet Climber and Mrs. Henry Bowles.

Mr. J. Mattock was the winner in the class for a group of cut Roses arranged on a table measuring 8 feet by 6 feet, with corner pillars of Mrs. Tresham Gilbey, Mabel Morse and Mrs. Oakley-Fisher. There were six competitors in this class, and here again the effect was exceedingly fine.

Messrs. A. Warner & Son were the winners for 24 varieties of Decorative Roses in vases, their best vases being Covent Garden, Redstar, Mrs. H. Stevens and Lady Hillingdon.

Great interest is always taken in the Class for 48 distinct blooms. This year competition was very good, in spite of the unfavourable weather. The Trophy was won by Messrs. F. Cant & Co. with clean, bright, and well-timed blooms including Mrs. Henry Balfour, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Dean Hole, Lord Allenby and Admiration.

AMATEUR CLASSES.

The Championship Trophy for a group of cut blooms arranged on a space 6 feet by 4 feet was won by Dr. R. C. Turnbull, Colchester. The blooms were of splendid quality, and included such well-known varieties as Ophelia, Lady Inchiquin, Betty Uprichard, Padre and Independence Day. There were six competitors for the trophy.

We were pleased to note that Mr. H. R. Darlington, of Potters Bar, was successful in winning the First Prize in the class for a small group in a space 4 feet by 4 feet. He showed a number of fine Roses, and a basket of Marcia Stanhope was most effective. Mention should also be made of the competition for the 24 blooms for the Edward Mawley Challenge Cup, which was won by Mr. F. H. Fieldgate, Colchester, closely followed by Dr. R. C. Turnbull, also of Colchester. Both exhibitors had clean, bright flowers, the pick of the varieties being Lemon Pillar, Marcia Stanhope, Mildred Grant, Avoca, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. George Norwood, Mrs. Bertram J. Walker and Mabel Drew.

ARTISTIC CLASSES.

Greater interest than ever was taken in the Dinner Tables, Vases, Bowls and Baskets of Roses, arranged by Lady members. As is customary these filled a large tent by themselves. The Nickerson Prize for a dinner table decorated with cut Roses grown by the exhibitor was won by Mrs. Courtney Page with a beautiful table in which the varieties Old Gold, Emma Wright and Irish Fireflame were well blended, and the foliage of Rosa pteracantha and Rosa Willmottiae were used with good effect. The variety Roselandia was frequently used by competitors, but many of the blooms were of poor colour and looked washed out. The variety Isobel and Irish Elegance were again very much in evidence in the decorated tables, also in the baskets of Roses.

In the Nurserymen's class for the best dinner table decoration the First Prize was won by Mrs. A. R. Bide, of Farnham, with the beautiful rich orange Angele Pernet arranged with purple foliage. The new single Rose Dainty Bess raised by Mr. W. E. B. Archer, Ashford, Kent, was used for the decoration of a dinner table, and judging by the great crowd gathered round in admiration of this table it was one of the most attractive features of the decorative tent.

SPECIAL SHOW OF NEW ROSES.

By J. FRASER, F.L.S., Kew Gardens, Surrey.

It was right and fitting that the National Rose Society should have inaugurated a special Show of new Roses on July 23rd, 1926, during the Jubilee year of the Society, in addition to the usual Metropolitan, Provincial, Spring and Autumn Shows. There was also a quest for the best new scented Seedling Rose, and 21 were brought up in competition for the coveted distinction. The scent was there in a variety of degrees and kinds, but the judges expected more and withheld the *Daily Mail* scented Rose Cup, much to the disappointment of the visitors. The blooms were not in their best form, because, following a very unfavourable spring and early summer, there was a very widespread and disastrous thunderstorm on the previous Sunday, with its accompaniments of rain and wind, that did irreparable injury to every Rosebud that had advanced beyond its early stages. The day of the Show was exceedingly warm and dry, and the Roses were without the protective shade they would have had under canvas. Nevertheless, the fragrance was by no means subdued.

“ You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the Roses will hang round it still.”

Quite a number of exhibitors did not bring up their fragrant Roses in competition for the *Daily Mail* Cup, because their hopes for the time being were shattered, owing to the destructiveness of the storm; but, like the phoenix, they will arise and appear again on some future occasion.

There were two classes for groups of cut Roses, and these amply demonstrated what modern Roses can do in an off season at the end of July. These should have appealed most to beginners looking for

something to grow ; but the greatest eagerness evinced by the visitors, on entering the Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society was to see the scented and other new Roses.

The class for a group of cut Roses, on a table space of 6 feet by 6 feet, brought six exhibits, each one of them creditable, and the leading award was taken by the late Mr. Elisha J. Hicks of fragrant memory, who had his best Roses arranged on a double set of pillars. Very fine pillars were those devoted to Madame Butterfly, Betty Uprichard, Ophelia, Mabel Morse and Clovelly. Messrs. S. McGredy & Son had an elaborate basket on each corner of their table, with pillars behind the same, and their exhibit was a good second with several of the above varieties, as well as Mrs. Barraclough and Mrs. Courtney Page. Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons and the Rev. J. H. Pemberton were also winners.

For a group of Roses on staging in a wall space of 5 feet by 3 feet Messrs. R. Harkness & Co. made a fine display with pillars, baskets and stands, and were adjudged first. They had charming stands of Los Angeles, Independence Day, Madame Butterfly and Betty Uprichard. Messrs. D. Prior & Son staged Mrs. Henry Morse, Mabel Morse, Madame Butterfly and Miss C. E. van Rossem handsomely, taking the second award. Good Roses were also shown by Messrs. A. Warner & Son and Mr. J. Mattock. Splendid show blooms of Mrs. C. Lamplough, Martha Drew, John Russell and others in a box secured the first prize for Messrs. D. Prior & Son.

NEW ROSES.

Of new seedling Roses and distinct sports there were 32 entries, but though only one Gold Medal and three Certificates of Merit were awarded, it might well be that the judges had passed over several that they would have regarded with favour if the Roses had been shown under more favourable circumstances. The large crimson-scarlet H. T., Mrs. Worthington Evans, was rightly awarded the Gold Medal, for it seemed well fitted for Exhibition and garden decoration, as it was large and opened freely. A Certificate of Merit went to the H.T., Adele Crofton. The groundwork is yellow, splashed with coral on the back, and washed with pink on the face, and the bloom was

tea scented. Both the above were shown by Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons. Shades of rose, carmine and apricot characterised the H.T. Rose, Cherry, shown by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, which received a Certificate of Merit. It will doubtless find admirers. A broad vermilion belt on the inner face, with bright gold base, were the features of Charming Princess, a sport from The Queen Alexandra Rose, to which a Certificate of Merit was given. The late Queen Alexandra was delighted with it when she saw the sport from her namesake in 1925. This was staged by Mr. Thomas Hancock.

Some meritorious Roses passed over by the judges will, no doubt, have a garden history in the future for bedding, garden decoration or cut flowers. Very fragrant was the dark maroon crimson H.T., named J. C. Thornton, and exhibited by Messrs. Bees, Ltd. It looked as if it would make a good bedder. Messrs. Laxton Bros. showed their new fragrant Rose, Bedford Crimson, in quantity, and many visitors were impressed with its shapeliness, fulness and attractive appearance. No. 12 was a Hybrid Musk Rose, with a sweet but mild fragrance of its class, and in shades of colour resembling Tea Rambler. It was shown by the Rev. J. H. Pemberton. It makes a dwarf shrub. He also exhibited the H.T., Dorina Neave, with large pale silvery pink and fairly fragrant blooms, somewhat after the type of Mrs. George Norwood.



"PRIDE OF HURST" (Poly. Pom.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

PRIDE OF HURST.

(Poly. pom.)

Raised by Mr. ELISHA J. HICKS, Twyford, Berks.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit, Provincial Show, Leeds, 1926.

A dwarf Polyantha Rose about 2 feet high, of excellent habit. The colour is a coral pink, not quite so bright as Coral Cluster, but it is a better doer. The double blooms are carried in large clusters, and keep their colour well when fully extended. A good lasting variety, which commences to bloom about June and continues until cut down by frost. It is, perhaps, one of the best sports from Orleans Rose we have. In commerce.

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW AT LEEDS.

By GEORGE M. TAYLOR, Edinburgh.

The Provincial Shows of the Society had a special interest last season owing to Jubilee Year, and the Show at Leeds was the first of the two Exhibitions arranged outside of London. As a rule there is only one Provincial Show annually, but an extra one was arranged at Southport, so that we had two trips to make this year if one wished to see the Exhibitions held away from the headquarters of the Society. I think that it is because I am not likely to forget Leeds in a hurry that Mr. Courtney Page has asked me to write my impressions of the Show for the *Rose Annual*. I generally visit the Provincial Shows in order to see the Seedlings and make notes of any likely good new Roses; but on this occasion I had a couple of Seedlings with me for the opinion of the judges, and I wish that I had left them at home and had stayed there beside them. I am departing from the stereotyped custom of reporting a Show, and in this article I am giving a personal experience. I think it will prove of more interest to readers than a bald description of the Show and the prizewinners.

Well, to begin with, I wrote to Leeds about a fortnight before the Show to secure hotel accommodation. The reply came, all accommodation fully booked. I got the same reply from every hotel of any consequence in Leeds. Dear me! I thought, the Jubilee year of the Society is going to be a record one; here we are a fortnight before the Show and no hotel accommodation in the city. Whatever previous Provincial Shows may have been, there is going to be no doubt about the success of this one. I started out for Leeds homeless but hopeful, and made up my mind to stay at Bradford if I could find no place in Leeds when I arrived. I landed in Leeds in the early afternoon, and then the fun began.

Emerging from the station into one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, one was struck by the lavish and profuse decorations which lined and festooned every street. The city seemed to be prepared for

the reception of Royalty. Roses hung in streamlets from every building, and even the tramcars were bedecked with them. Well, I thought, Leeds is going to receive the representatives of the National Rose Society in regal fashion, and I pictured them being received with honours, and dined and wined of the best either that evening or the next at the Hotel de Ville, with the Lord Mayor presiding. This, I thought, is surely the best reception those gentlemen have ever had.

"What's all this for?" I said to the man who was driving the motor lorry which was conveying my cases down to the Show ground at Roundhay Park. "Tercentenary," he replied. "No, not that," I said, "hardly that yet, it is only the Jubilee." "Go on," he replied, "where did you come from?" The horrid truth dawned upon me. The decorations were not in honour of our Society and its valiant men, but were in honour of the Tercentenary and the Test Match! Hence the crowds and all the garish display.

But if Leeds was busy and was dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, it was also hot. I shall never forget that heat. Roundhay Park is a good bit out of the city, and driving down I was nearly roasted. It had been uncomfortably warm all the way down from Edinburgh, and I was worried about the condition of the Seedling Roses I was taking to the Show; but after the baking the boxes got on the way to the Park I ceased to trouble any further about them. No one had arrived when I got there, and I thought it looked rather ominous. I got my boxes into as cool a place as possible, and opened the lids to let the blooms have any air that was going. They had flown. That settles that, I thought; we shall see how the others get on.

I was soaking with perspiration, and I thought I had better go and get a wash and a restorative of some kind. I had made my flowers as safe as possible for the night, and I went to see the Local Secretary. He asked if I had got accommodation, and I said: "Not in Leeds, but I am going on to sleep in Bradford, and I shall be back here early in the morning." He said: "It is a pity to travel to Bradford—I think I can find you lodgings near here." "That will save me a journey," I replied, "and I shall be glad to be without it." I got the address of a private house and found, on calling, that they were full.

I came back and got more addresses, and ultimately, after about half-a-dozen attempts found myself in a little room, which I was told was occupied by the maid. Where they put the maid I do not know; but they certainly were anxious to let that room !

If the heat was great that day it certainly was greater on the next day, the day of the Show. Sleep was impossible, it was so hot, and I was down at the Park by five o'clock. Mr. Samuel MacGredy and Mr. Sandy Dickson were there from Ireland, and both appeared to be using the Erse language in deploring the condition of their flowers. I replied in Gaelic as to the condition of mine. I did not recognise the language that Mr. Hart was using to describe the Exhibition blooms in his boxes, but I was told he was quoting from Wagner's "Gotterdammerung." Everyone was in a like temper; it was oppressively, overpoweringly hot, and the flowers were all arriving in dreadful condition. That day was the hottest day of the year in England, and the record temperature was registered in Leeds.

We have had our Shows ruined by rain and by wind, but seldom have we had such experience from the effects of heat as we had in Leeds. It would have been a good Show but for the tropical weather. It played havoc with the blooms, and one trade Press critic wrote that "Hard buds in the early morning were open flat before the judges went round, and several exhibits looked as if a hot steam-roller had been over them before the day was half over." That is, tersely, a very good description of the Show, and it would be unfair to criticise under the circumstances. There would have been a good display of novelties if the weather had been favourable, and the few seedlings that were put up had flown, useless, and were completely out of condition long before the Show opened. The Seedling Committee, however, had sufficient energy to make three awards to new Roses. Messrs. Bees, Ltd., Chester, received a Gold Medal for Hon. Charlotte Knollys. This appeared to be a well-formed flower with a cream base, suffused with rose. They were also awarded a Certificate of Merit for J. C. Thornton, which is a medium-sized flower of good formation, and of a telling, crimson-scarlet colour. A Certificate of Merit was also awarded to Mr. E. J. Hicks, Twyford, for his Dwarf Polyantha, Pride of Hurst. This is a very neat Polyantha, with small flowers of a taking shade of pale salmon.

JUBILEE PROVINCIAL SHOW AT SOUTHPORT.

By CHARLES H. CURTIS, F.L.S., Brentford.

Sooner or later every horticultural centre comes under the spell of the Rose. In the case of the beautiful Lancastrian town of Southport it has been a case of "sooner," for it is doubtful whether any such juvenile horticultural enterprise has previously entertained the National Rose Society. "Entertainment" is quite the right word to use, because the authorities at Southport were the kindest people possible, and did everything they could to assist Rosarians who came to the Provincial Show in August last; they could not have done better had they had thirty years' experience instead of three.

Few sites could be fairer or more readily accessible than Victoria Park, Southport, with its wide stretches of grass, boundaries of trees, ample and well-kept bowling greens and its half-mile-long herbaceous border. Moreover, Southport proved peculiarly attractive to Rosarian visitors because of the delightfully secluded Rose garden in Hesketh Park, and the new and extensive Rose garden which is under construction in the same fine, public open space. Rosarians who visited Southport for the first time were delighted with the garden features of this seaside resort, and more than pleased with the enthusiasm that characterises the cultivation of Roses in its open spaces. Many who came to Southport with some trepidation went away with the hope that at no distant date the National Rose Society would be again invited to hold its provincial Show there.

The National Rose Society's exhibits were accommodated in one section of the huge marquee, the section itself being 180 feet long by 40 feet wide. In addition, however, there were the classes for table decorations of Roses arranged in a great tent a short distance away,

and, further, there were some grand displays of Roses in the general exhibition, so lovers of Roses had nothing to complain of in regard to the quantity of blooms exhibited. Nor could anyone reasonably complain of the quality of the blooms, while as regards the lasting powers of the flowers it need only be stated that the weather was fairly cool for August, and the Roses compared favourably with many other flowers on the second and third days of the Show.

The Schedule provided 27 classes, and on this occasion there was a novel arrangement in respect of the classes open to Nurserymen. For the purposes of the competition all Nurserymen from Ireland and those north of a line drawn from Spalding to Aberystwyth were northerners, and all south of this imaginary line were southerners. Competition was excellent in the group classes, and these exhibits were the outstanding and satisfying feature of the Show. Mr. C. Gregory, of Chilwell, excelled himself in the northern division, winning the first prize in the large class with a brilliant display of baskets and pillars of Roses arranged on a space of 40 feet by 4 feet. Outstanding varieties were Mabel Morse, Lady Roundway, Shot Silk, R. E. West, Emma Wright, and the polyantha variety Ellen Poulsen. Second and third prizes fell to Messrs. Bees and Messrs. Wheatcroft Bros. respectively. Another Nottinghamshire nurseryman—Mr. T. Robinson—was successful in the small group class, and secured the Commercial Travellers' Trophy with a fine array of beautiful blooms of Golden Emblem, Golden Ophelia, Emma Wright, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Mme. Butterfly, Independence Day and other brightly-coloured varieties. The same firm had the best three baskets of cut Roses, followed by Messrs. T. Smith and Sons, of Stranraer, who were also second to Mr. Sandy Dickson, Dundonald, for 24 blooms. Marjorie Bulkeley in this first prize stand was a grand bloom, and chosen to receive the Silver Medal as the best flower shown by a nurseryman.

The Winterbottom Challenge Cup for the best exhibit in the big group classes—northerners and southerners—was won by Mr. E. J. Hicks with his first prize display in the southern division. His was a splendid effort of somewhat unusual character, as the tall pillars forming the background were of Polyantha Roses, such as Coral Cluster, Glory of Hurst, Edith Cavell and Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. Popular and bright

varieties were used in the centre and foreground, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Souv. de Claudius Pernet and Emma Wright commanding special attention. Mr. George Prince's premier exhibit in the southerners' small group class proved a great attraction, the large, fruiting sprays of *R. Moyesii* making a fine setting for Los Angeles, Independence Day, Lady Inchiquin, Mme. Butterfly, Golden Emblem and other favourites, set up in large numbers in stands of varying sizes. Mr. J. Mattock came second with fresh flowers arranged in bouquets, but he led for three baskets of decorative Roses with capital examples of Mrs. H. Bowles, Lady Inchiquin and Mabel Morse. Curiously enough the same varieties were shown by Mr. H. Drew in his second prize set. The last named competitor had the best set of two dozen exhibition blooms, and it included fine flowers of Mrs. H. R. Darlington and William Shean.

In the Amateurs' division competition was equally keen, and Mr. G. Marriott had the satisfaction of winning the chief award for a representative group of Roses that contained capital examples of Hoosier Beauty, Mabel Morse, Los Angeles, Golden Emblem, K. of K., and Hawlmark Crimson; he was followed by Mr. C. Dixon and Mrs. Barton, the latter sending her flowers from Chappel, Essex. Mr. J. Roger's first prize stand of 12 exhibition blooms was greatly admired, and some Lancastrian artisans spent a long time examining his examples of Candeur Lyonnaise and Mrs. Lamplough. Mr. G. Speight's dozen blooms in not fewer than eight varieties also came in for much favourable comment, for these same interested visitors had apparently never before seen anything so fine as his Silver Medal bloom of George Dickson. Mr. J. N. McEvoy, of Bolton, captured the first prize for six blooms of one variety, while Mr. C. Dixon's examples of Gorgeous formed the winning set of a basket of 12 blooms of one variety.

In the local classes the flowers were not particularly good, but there is no doubt that the N.R.S. exhibits have stimulated Lancastrians' interest in Roses.

As already hinted, the decorative classes were a great success, and in these Mrs. Courtney Page was the outstanding prize winner. She had the best table decoration, and this was a delightful arrangement of

blooms of Emma Wright in low bowls. This table won for her the Southport Cup for the best decorated table out of 84 exhibits. She also had the best bowl of Roses—*Roselandia*, with a setting of sprays of *R. rubrifolia*—while she was also successful in the general exhibition, and doubtless did not worry much about being placed third for a vase of Roses in a class where Miss A. Newsham was first with *Mme. Butterfly*, and Mrs. Oakley-Fisher second with *Roselandia*, her own choice being Betty Uprichard. Mrs. Colston Hale, Miss Newsham and Mrs. A. J. Blair were also prize winners in the decorative table class for Roses.

In the general exhibition Messrs. Alex. Dickson and Sons put up a wonderful display of Roses, and their huge baskets, filled with beautiful flowers of Shot Silk, Betty Uprichard and Lady Inchiquin, compelled the admiration of all who saw them. Another interesting exhibit was that of hundreds of flowers of *Angele Pernet*, set up by Messrs. Wood and Ingram.

No new Rose obtained a Gold Medal, but Certificates of Merit were granted to *Patience*, *Portadown Yellow* and *Sir D. Davies*, all from Messrs. S. McGredy and Son, and to *Mrs. G. A. Wheatcroft* from Messrs. Wheatcroft Bros.

The President of the Society attended the Show, as, of course, did Mr. Courtney Page, while both Mr. and Mrs. Darlington made the long journey to Southport, the last-named gentleman acting as spokesman for the National Rose Society at the luncheon to which the Southport authorities invited most of the exhibitors, as well as the judges and principal visitors.



MESSRS. R. HARKNESS & CO.'S FIRST PRIZE GROUP.
Autumn Show.

THE AUTUMN SHOW.

By A. H. PEARSON, Lowdham, Notts.

Seeing that this Show was held in tents last year, and that there was a goodly attendance from the 12,000 members, I thought that, in view of its being held in the Horticultural Hall, there might be a possibility of a crowd, and so decided to go early. The first thing that struck me on arrival—9.30—was the delicious Rose perfume which filled the Hall, despite the fact that a large number of exhibitors were indulging in their after breakfast smoke; it may be, and doubtless is, true that some of our brilliant Roses are lacking in perfume, but to say, as some aver, that our Roses have lost this quality is on the whole absurd, and anyone gifted with a sense of smell would have been convinced on the present occasion that such was the fact.

After the dull and broken weather of the previous fortnight one scarcely hoped to find much of a Show, but how often the unexpected happens, and I was surprised to find quite a good Show. In the open class for groups of Cut Roses, 15 feet by 4 feet, there were no less than nine entries, filling the whole of one side of the Hall, and two groups on the opposite side. Seldom have these groups been finer, and probably never has the competition been more keen; the Judges must have had an arduous task in selecting some of these for awards. The best feature of these groups was the breaking away from the somewhat stiff and formal pillars of bloom; these were very effective when first introduced, but of late some of the groups were nothing but pillars, often placed one in front of another. On the present occasion several of the exhibitors had displayed their blooms in large baskets and groups, with a background of pillars, and the Judges seem to have preferred these to the more formal arrangements. Notwithstanding

these remarks it will be agreed that the quality of the exhibits in this class was so high that practically each and all were worthy of a prize.

Messrs. S. McGredy & Son were awarded the premier honour for a delightful group, set up with great taste and with wonderfully fine flowers. Admiration, Mrs. Barraclough, Margaret McGredy, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mabel Morse, Miss Willmott, Mrs. C. Lamplough and Lady Roundway were especially good, whilst Eva Eakins, Norman Lambert and Padre gave grand splashes of colour. Padre was seen with a brilliancy which it does not attain in this climate, and is possibly the effect of local conditions. Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons made a notable effort and showed fine baskets of Richard E. West, Lady Inchiquin, Shot Silk, B. Uprichard, Golden Emblem, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Margaret D. Hamill and Mrs. H. Morse. Mr. Charles Gregory was placed third, his blooms were especially fine and well-coloured. Mabel Morse, Shot Silk, Etoile de Hollande, Lord Charlemont, Roselandia, Mme. Butterfly, Angele Pernet and Miss C. E. van Rossem were noticeable.

Messrs. Chaplin Bros. included in their collection Wm. Bowyer, said to be an improvement upon Etoile de Hollande. Mr. E. J. Hicks showed good pillars of Polyanthas, Glory of Hurst, Coral Cluster, and Mary Hicks; also Joanna Bridge, which he always shows well.

The representatives of the late Mr. J. H. Pemberton made a good show of Roses chiefly of his own raising, such as The Adjutant, Vanity, Ruth, I. Zingari, Cornelia and Nur-Mahál, with a fine mass of Mermaid; this and Isobel were seen to advantage on many stands.

There were some excellent exhibits in the smaller groups, 8 feet by 4 feet. Messrs. R. Harkness & Co. staged fine lots of Lord Charlemont, K. of K., Isobel, Mme. Butterfly and Mabel Morse. Mr. John Mattock had a very well arranged group with Moonlight, Mme. Butterfly, Isobel, Red Letter Day, Irish Elegance, Los Angeles, Shot Silk, etc. Messrs. H. Morse & Sons put up a very fine mass of W. Kordes which attracted much attention, also good lots of Mrs. Henry Winnett and Miss C. E. Van Rossem, two very good reds, Mabel Morse and Angèle Pernet.

Messrs. D. Prior & Son sent a very good lot of blooms, but they were all in flat bunches and seemed out of place in Class 2; they would have been more at home in Class 5, in which Class for 24 distinct varieties Mr. John Mattock was awarded first prize. He had good examples of Hortulanus Fiet, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Mme. Butterfly, Shot Silk and Lady Inchiquin. Mr. Henry Street, in the second prize lot, showed good examples of W. F. Dreer, K. of K., Christine and Innocence. Messrs. A. Warner & Sons were third. Mrs. MacKellar, Rev. Page-Roberts and Mrs. Tresham Gilbey in this group being excellent.

The Roses in baskets are usually an attractive class; they seem to show the character of the various Roses in a way which one does not find in any other class. In the class for four baskets Messrs. Wheatcroft Bros. secured the premier award with fine lots of Mme. Butterfly, Shot Silk, Mrs. H. Stevens and The Queen Alexandra Rose. Messrs. T. Smith & Sons in the second prize lot staged Ophelia, Mme. Edouard Herriot, British Queen and Mrs. Wemyss Quin. Messrs. A. Warner & Son were third, showing a fine basket of Hortulanus Budde, one of our best crimson bedding Roses. Messrs. D. Prior & Son took first prize for three baskets of Polyantha Roses with Else and Kirsten Poulsen and Orange King, the two first-named being especially fine.

In the class for Exhibition Roses in baskets Messrs. T. Smith & Sons were first with very fine blooms of Earl Haig and Mrs. John Laing, very much overdressed; Mr. G. Burch second with George Dickson and Frau Karl Druschki, Messrs. D. Prior & Son, third.

Exhibition Roses in boxes were not a very high level, there being a few very fine blooms, notably Messrs. T. Smith & Sons' bloom of Geo. Dickson; but a good many were small, and some showing signs of the weather they had experienced. On the whole they did not compare favourably with those shown in the Amateur classes. For 24 blooms Messrs. T. Smith & Sons were first, Messrs. D. Prior & Son second. In the smaller class, 18 blooms, Mr. Geo. Prince was first and Mr. Geo. Burch second.

The Artistic classes were excellent, but in the Table Decorations, which were individually charming, there was an element of monotony, the first five prize winners using in three cases Mme. Butterfly; it is difficult to see how this is to be avoided. Dark colours do not seem to find favour with the judges, and white flowers do not show up on a white tablecloth. The polished tables now so much used would be difficult to procure for a Show, but could not the tables be covered with a shiny material coloured in imitation of dark wood, then such Roses as Amateur Teyssier, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Chastity, White Ensign, etc., would come into their own. On the present occasion Mrs. Courtney Page was first with a charming arrangement of Roselandia and Mrs. Charlton second with Mme. Butterfly. Mrs. Courtney Page was also first in the Amateur's Bowl and Vase classes.

Mrs. L. R. May led the way (Mme. Butterfly), followed by Miss M. G. Archer (Dainty Bess), Mrs. Tisdale (Mme. Butterfly), Mrs. Chaplin (Mme. Butterfly) and Mrs. A. R. Bide (Roselandia).

New Seedling Roses : these usually come first in reports of Rose Shows, and they certainly attract a great amount of attention from visitors; but we took them last on this occasion, as the Judges were considering their merits for a considerable time, and we were anxious not to impede their work.

The bulk of the Roses shown had received Certificates of Merit at previous Shows and were presented for the further award of a gold medal. The Judges showed a wise restraint on this occasion, for undoubtedly this award has been given too freely in the past; one has only to look at a full list of the gold medal Roses and enquire how many of them are still in commerce to prove this.

Gold Medal.

Patience (S. McGredy & Son) rosy-cerise with a shade of yellow. Some of the blooms have a stripe of white, and the edges of the petals shade off a lighter colour when the blooms are fully expanded; very pretty in the bud stage.

Certificates of Merit.

Charles P. Kilham (G. Beckwith & Son). The blooms shown were somewhat on the small side, carried on long, stout stems of dark colour and with dark foliage; the flowers are cerise, with a shade of magenta and a flush of orange.

James Ferris (Dr. Campbell Hall). A large exhibition flower after the style of Mrs. C. Lamplough; cream, plenty of substance and said to be free flowering.

The Clay Challenge Vase for the best new scented seedling of the year was awarded to Dame Edith Helen (Alex. Dickson & Sons). This charming Rose was awarded a Gold Medal at the Spring Show; it is one of the best pinks, and its delightful perfume greatly adds to its charm.

The Cory Cup for the best new Climbing Rose was awarded to Thelma (W. Easlea & Sons), shown at the Spring Show, a beautiful pale pink seedling from Paul's Scarlet Climber.

In addition to those already mentioned Messrs. McGredy & Son showed Marion Cran, gold and scarlet, said to be a good bedder, White Ensign, creamy white, a fine bedder, Portadown Yellow, a rich deep yellow, good foliage, and Portadown Scarlet, also good foliage, Lady F. Stronge, Desmond Johnson and others. Messrs. Bees, Ltd., showed J. C. Thornton, a velvety scarlet-crimson, a good decorative Rose, but, so far as we could tell, scentless; also Geo. Howarth, brilliant cerise, with yellow at base of petals.

Just as I was preparing to describe some of the above, and quite oblivious of time, I was suddenly brought to earth by finding myself in the midst of a dense crowd, the hour of twelve having struck and the visitors having poured in; thence onward taking notes was a difficult matter, so I had to forego a more detailed inspection of the Amateur classes.

LONG OR SHORT PRUNING.

By H. OPPENHEIMER, Vice-President, Caterham.

Many of our members must from time to time be somewhat bewildered by the never-ending controversy between the advocates of hard and light pruning. When the learned differ, the learners may well be diffident of tackling successfully the problem with which they are confronted every spring. Yet the subject is not one which should present any difficulties, even to the beginner, and in many cases it solves itself almost automatically by the application of a little common-sense.

First of all it cannot be too often repeated that as regards all varieties of Roses, with the only exception of climbing sports, the first pruning after planting must be ruthless. You cannot prune too hard, and by the middle of March your newly planted Rose bed should look, to the casual observer, as if it were uninhabited. On this part of the subject there is general agreement, and in order to avoid repetition it should be emphasised that what follows refers only to established plants.

It is not proposed in this paper to deal with Climbers; these should be dealt with according to the class to which they belong, on which subject all necessary information is available in the Society's book of *Instructions for Pruning*.

Let us now consider the very vigorous varieties of dwarf or bush Roses such as Hugh Dickson, Frau Karl Druschki, Avoca and others which, growing in good soil, produce shoots from five to eight feet in length. The vigour of these Roses is such that if they are pruned hard after being established the remaining buds are apt to run to



AN AMATEUR'S FIRST PRIZE BASKET OF ROSES.
Spring Show.

wood, and if they flower at all the blooms are few and late, although sometimes of high quality. If on the other hand the plants are merely pruned lightly they will give a fair number of blooms both early and late, but they will be bare near the base and tend to become "leggy."

The best method of dealing with these Roses is to select for retention all the really well-ripened shoots of the previous year, pruning these only by removing the frost-bitten or sappy tops. If there are not enough shoots—say four or more—then retain also some of the two-year-old growths—say two or three—remove part of their side growths, so that those which remain are about six inches apart, and prune these remaining side growths hard to two or three eyes. All other shoots of the plant should be entirely removed to their base. The long shoots retained should be bent over in all directions away from the centre of the plant at an angle of about 45–60 degrees from the base by tying them to stakes, and if the work is done neatly the arrangement will hardly be noticeable in the summer when the foliage has developed, and the bushes will present a perfectly natural appearance. Plants so treated will develop their eyes into flowering shoots very rapidly, and the whole of the work should be done in the spring, and as a matter of precaution, about ten days later than the general pruning of Roses of the same class, which are allowed to grow naturally. In May, a certain amount of thinning out of the new flowering shoots resulting from this treatment will be required, otherwise the quality of the blooms will be inferior, and too great a strain may be imposed upon the plant.

A Rose bush of this class so treated will, when established, produce up to 50 blooms of excellent quality simultaneously, making a bonny sight, and it is wonderful how by this method—given a fair soil and adequate space—the plant will, in due course year after year, throw up vigorous long shoots from the base, to provide for next year's supply.

Excellent results as regards blooms are obtained with these varieties by gradually bending the retained shoots down, and ultimately pegging them almost horizontally two feet or so from the ground. Personally I always think this is rather an unnatural way of growing Roses, and not very ornamental to the garden.

We will next consider the class of Roses which is, no doubt, of most interest to members, viz., Roses suitable for general garden cultivation, including the most delightful, and fortunately increasing, number of varieties which are equally suitable for decorative purposes and for specimen blooms.

Before considering the pruning of these Roses, it is necessary to get some idea of what is to be understood by "hard pruning," as the term is used in such a different sense by many people. Some gardeners consider that they are pruning hard, when they do no more than the removal of a few tips of the shoots; others think that they are pruning lightly unless the shoots are reduced to two or three, and cut down to within an inch of the base. Again, what might be considered hard pruning for a very vigorous tall-growing garden Rose, might be thought very light pruning for a variety of moderate or weak growth. I generally consider that I am pruning hard when more than about four-fifths of the plant is cut away, including for this purpose any shoots which have been wholly removed during the autumn thinning. It will prevent confusion if it is understood that the term "hard pruning" is used in this sense.

As regards the Roses we are now considering, in the great majority of cases the problem of long or short pruning has been disposed of when pruning time arrives, and has already been settled by the Rose grower at the time when he planted, for if you have spaced any of these vigorous growing varieties 18, 20, 22 or even 24 inches apart there is really very little choice at pruning time, when the plants are established. If under such circumstances we endeavoured to prune the plants lightly, they will by summer time have far outgrown the space allotted to them, and present a tangled mass of shoots prone to every known disease and insect pest; producing a number of inferior Roses which would neither do credit, nor give pleasure to their owner. In such a case there is nothing for it but to prune hard, and bearing in mind that a dozen plump and well-placed buds will, after allowing for removal of line shoots and the production of basal shoots, provide an ample display of both foliage and flowers and completely fill up the available space by summer time.

Again, a number of most popular and desirable varieties of this class are apt to suffer in a fairly hard winter, and on examination of the pith, even well-ripened shoots of such varieties as Mabel Morse, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Mrs. Henry Morse, Lady Roundway and many others, will show that ominous brown spot. Here again we have no choice in the matter of pruning, and must use the knife without mercy until we have cut back to suitable eyes on perfectly sound wood, and that may be very near the soil. But it does not really matter, for the vigour of most of these varieties is such, that in a very short time the resulting strong growth leaves no trace of the damage done during the winter.

I have a bed in which I grow about 20 Mrs. Henry Morse, the shoots of which were perfectly sound in the autumn, 1925, and in March, 1926, I found to my horror that nearly all the stoutest shoots were frost-bitten, and damaged by the cold. I cut the whole lot back hard, leaving about four or five shoots on each plant, pruned to within a very few inches of the stock. My trouble during the summer has been to keep that bed sufficiently thinned out to be presentable.

A little discretion must be used when hard pruning is resorted to. With most Roses of this class there is an abundance of eyes on the shoots, so that the danger is usually to have too many growths rather than too few; but there are others where the eyes are comparatively few and far between. That delightful Rose, Madame Mélanie Soupert, is a good example. If you examine the shoots before pruning you will often find that the eyes are four or six inches apart, and of course they are not all placed as we want them. With these varieties it is desirable to prune lightly, so that the desired number of well-placed eyes may be left on the plant.

If the plants are pruned very hard, it is likely that the blooms will be a little later than those on lightly pruned plants of the same variety. On the other hand it is usually safe, when pruning hard, to attend to the work appreciably earlier in the spring, than one would do otherwise.

If you are growing a vigorous garden Rose in good soil, and have given it plenty of elbow room, then it is often possible to obtain an

excellent and ample supply of blooms by long pruning. When vigorous growing Roses such as Ophelia, Lady Pirrie, General McArthur and some of the stronger-growing Teas that have been established for a few years and are growing well, the sound shoots of last year may be left at about two-thirds of their length, and some of the older wood may also be retained, the side shoots from this older wood being cut back to three or four eyes, so that after pruning there is a fairly symmetrical bush, with shoots of various lengths, the tallest being left to anything between two and four feet high, according to vigour and space available.

With good cultivation an established vigorous garden Rose so treated will give a fine display of bloom, but it must be remembered that a Rose so pruned will require a good deal of thinning out in May, otherwise the plant will get badly overcrowded. The matter is really obvious when you look at a plant which has been lightly pruned. If you count the eyes on it you will find that there are probably more than 100, each of which represents a shoot during summer time, and it stands to reason that if they are all allowed to grow, and in their turn to produce more shoots during the late summer and autumn, the results will not be what is desired.

The next class of Roses to be considered are those which are used for decorative purposes only, such as the Singles, the semi-Doubles, and the Polyantha Poms. Here we should use the knife more sparingly. What is required is not individual excellence of bloom, but plenty of colour and continuity of display, and those who are disinclined to prune hard may here indulge their wishes to the fullest extent which space permits. All new sound wood can be left practically full length, and a number of the two years' growth retained, side shoots from the old wood being cut back to a reasonable length. Such delightful Roses as Red Letter Day and Irish Elegance will, in good soil, do very well with this treatment, so long as it is remembered that every year a certain number of the old shoots must be completely removed in order to encourage base growths, and also that there must be a reasonable amount of thinning out, preferably in the autumn, in order to prevent overcrowding. This work is best done in the autumn, as it is desirable to lighten these strong plants before the winter gales

set in, and if the work is left until the Spring, you are also likely to find that the shoots which you wish to remove have, with their thorns, damaged a number of those which you are desirous of retaining.

From the above few observations it will be seen that the subject of long or short pruning is not really a very complicated, nor necessarily very controversial one. If a little common-sense is applied and the growth of the various varieties watched during the Summer and Autumn, the knowledge of how to prune any particular variety very soon becomes a matter of instinct, and the work is done almost automatically.



BLACK SPOT.

By Major A. D. G. SHELLEY, R.E., Guildford.

The havoc caused by Black Spot has not only become a serious obstacle to Rose growing, but threatens to attain such menacing dimensions that it behoves all of us who grow Roses, whether as amateurs or professionals, to do our bit towards stamping out the disease. In the *Rose Annual* for 1925 I contributed a short paper on Black Spot, in which was given the life history of the fungus, so far as it was known, and the methods I advocated for combating the disease. This treatment, I admit, might appear to be over elaborate and rather more theoretical than practical, but I have swallowed my own medicine, and Black Spot is practically non-existent in my small Rose patch. I am inclined to think that as the result of two years' treatment on the lines indicated in my paper my garden would have been absolutely free from the disease but for reinfection from imported plants and from neighbouring gardens... For instance: this year, with but two exceptions, the only early cases of Black Spot occurred on and immediately around new plants, and were soon checked by pruning and spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. Further cases occurred in September on Climbers on or near the house, which is some distance from the Rose beds, and a locality hitherto free from the disease. These later attacks I can only attribute to infection from outside sources, and if this surmise be correct, it emphasises the need for collective effort in eradicating the disease.

In view of the really serious nature of the present epidemic of Black Spot, I have been asked by the Editor to detail the measures which, with our existing knowledge, seem to offer the best means of checking the disease. In obeying this behest I am obliged to repeat a good deal of what I wrote in the 1925 *Annual*, and for this I crave forgiveness.

To properly understand the problem before us we have to remember that Black Spot is caused by a fungus (*Diplocarpon Rosae*) growing inside the leaf tissues and only coming to the surface for "seeding" purposes, so that no amount of spraying at safe strength can kill it. In England the spread of the fungus is, so far as is known, entirely effected by the dissemination of "Summer" spores, but in America a "Winter" spore is produced, which is a much more difficult organism to exterminate. With us, therefore, the disease is perpetuated from year to year by the continued existence of the developed fungus, and we know that during the winter it lives (a) on the young wood of the previous season's growth; (b) in adherent foliage, and (c) almost certainly in fallen foliage and leaf stalks. In order to destroy this hibernating fungus I suggest the adoption of the following measures :—

(1) The early collection and burning of all diseased growths, whether directly removed from the plants or picked up from the ground.

(2) The removal at all times of useless twiggy growth, especially such as is near the ground.

(3) In early winter the removal from affected beds of two or three inches of top soil and its replacement with earth obtained from the vegetable portion of the garden.

(4) Two sprayings in mid-winter at the interval of a fortnight with a solution of Sulphate of Copper at a strength of three-quarters of an ounce of the latter to a gallon of water. Both plants and the ground under and between them should be sprayed. This will destroy foliage and leaf stalks, and also any Black Spot fungus in or on them.

(5) In badly attacked gardens the removal of as much young wood as can safely be cut away is beneficial.

These measures are devised for the purpose of killing and removing as much of the living fungus as possible, so that the most important are winter spraying and the removal of infected soil. The former kills the hibernating fungus on the plants and in the soil, and the latter removes most of the fungus which is not on the plants.

With every care in carrying out these measures it is quite impossible to kill or remove every speck of fungus, and though they will enormously check the spreading of the disease, the plants ought to be frequently examined for Black Spot as soon as they are in leaf. Directly any trace of the disease is noticed, the affected foliage should be promptly removed and burnt, and the plants with those immediately around them sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture made up in the following proportions :—

Sulphate of Copper	...	...	...	1½ lbs.
Lime	...	...	...	1 lb.
Water	...	...	...	17 gallons.

Ready-made preparations of this fungicide, either in the form of a powder or as a paste known as Borderite, can be obtained from horticultural dealers, or from the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., of 105, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, and of course if these preparations are used the maker's instructions as to strength should be followed. Usually the first sign of Black Spot will be noticed on foliage near the ground, especially where there is a tangle of twiggy growth, and naturally this plague centre should be removed with the knife as soon as possible.

I feel I must conclude this short paper by repeating the advice I gave in 1925 as to the treatment of new purchases. It goes without saying that professional growers do not deliberately send out diseased Roses, but with all possible care they cannot avoid supplying infected plants if Black Spot exists in their nurseries. It must also be remembered that in the case of new varieties they often must send out plants which have been grown outside their control. It is therefore evident that we cannot rely on getting disease-free Roses, and this being so it is most necessary to disinfect all new purchases. This can easily be done by dipping the tops of the plants in a pail or small tub filled with some disinfectant such as Bordeaux Mixture, and in wet weather allowing the fungicide to dry on the plants before taking them out into the open. As an additional safeguard against the introduction of diseased Roses into one's garden I recommend that the nurseries of prospective suppliers should be visited.



PATIENCE (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL.

PATIENCE. (H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown, Northern Ireland.

Awarded the Gold Medal, Autumn Show, 1926.

This is a very fine variable coloured Rose—salmon pink shaded orange scarlet, with deep orange at base of petals. The perfect blooms are of a fair size, well formed and very lasting. The petals are large and stiff, reminding one of Mrs. Henry Morse. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, the blooms being carried on upright, stiff stalks. The foliage is a dark green of stout texture, free of mildew. I have seen this Rose growing in the raiser's Nursery at Portadown, and look upon it as quite one of their best productions. In commerce.

THE BEST ROSES FOR CUTTING.

By B. W. PRICE, Gloucester.

I suppose we all grow Roses with some special purpose or purposes in mind. There is the ardent exhibitor who fills his allotted space with varieties that give the largest and fullest blooms, as size and lasting qualities are his first consideration. For some years I was to be numbered amongst these enthusiasts and grew dozens of such varieties as Mildred Grant, Dean Hole, Souvenir d'Elise Vardon, Marquise Litta, Bessie Brown, Horace Vernet, J. B. Clark, Florence Pemberton and many of the old Hybrid Perpetuals. All these, however beautiful they might be in the occasional individual blooms, were only grown for one object, viz., to furnish some fine plump blooms for my box of nine at our local show. When, owing to the exigencies of the war, the show was discontinued, these varieties soon fell out of cultivation as far as I was concerned, their place being taken by some of our more modern decorative Roses of glorious colourings, lovely in the bud and half-open stages, but, of course, no match for the others in size and lasting properties. But what a contrast in the number of blooms per plant and lengthy period of blooming compared with those I had discarded !

Of recent years some varieties are annually placed on the market that may be truthfully described as " double-purpose " Roses, or Roses that give a good display in the garden, but also under good cultivation yield blooms sufficiently large and full for the " box " or " basket " classes at our shows. This is all to the good, and we cannot have too many of these desirable Roses, of which we may mention Mrs. Chas. Lamplough as a type.

But even these are not the ones we usually look for when scouring our gardens for cut Roses to fill vases or bowls for room or table decoration. They are a little too stiff and, shall I say "blatant" to be altogether satisfactory for our purpose, for is it not general effect we are striving for rather than the individual beauty of each bloom. Perhaps I can better explain my meaning by instancing a choir or chorus as against a solo singer. How often many of the last-named are comparative failures as members of a choir or chorus in which we look for, and judge by, even balance and harmony and the singing taken as a whole rather than one or two voices that, however beautiful, seem to obtrude themselves above their fellows. On the contrary, how many useful members of a chorus would not shine as soloists !

Let us now consider what constitutes an ideal Rose for cutting. First we must have a long and wiry stem and one that is not too thickly studded with thorns. How many of the Pernetiana Roses are big sinners in this latter respect ! It is a tedious and rather painful process to remove the formidable spines that "adorn" the stems of some of these gorgeously coloured varieties, and it is difficult to arrange them satisfactorily unless they *are* removed.

Then we want a shapely bud with long petals, not coarse or too big, and a colour that will blend with other varieties ; unless we are one of those lucky individuals that can grow a sufficient number of a colour that clashes to make a display of that particular variety alone.

Of the multitude of Roses now on the market one would think there would be no difficulty in selecting a dozen or two that would conform to the requirements laid down ; but when we start to make our selection it is really surprising to find how difficult it is. Anyone visiting the tent set apart at the Shows of the N.R.S. for Rose decorated tables must have been struck with the small number of varieties chosen by the exhibitors. Most years they might be counted on the fingers of one hand. The changes are usually rung on Irish Elegance or Irish Fireflame, Ophelia or its sport, Mme. Butterfly, Isobel, Lady Hillingdon and the last two years Roselandia. Occasionally an outside variety is introduced, but rarely "catches the eye" of the judges. For the sake

of greater variety in these displays it would relieve what is becoming almost a monotonous repetition if a wider selection were adopted. Although, perhaps, the varieties I have mentioned are the cream of those that may be justly described as "cutting" Roses, there are others that might be used with good effect.

A good dark crimson would be Miss C. E. Van Rossem, and Hoosier Beauty is desirable in many ways, and possesses a lovely perfume. Hadley, too, before it "blues" has many qualifications to justify its inclusion, and is one of the sweetest Roses grown.

What a number of shapely ivory white blooms with long stems may be cut from a few bushes of Clarice Goodacre, and Lady Dunleath is a little known and little grown cream variety of great refinement and beauty that lends itself admirably for cutting purposes. A good white is the Tea Rose, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, and (where it will grow with sufficient vigour—which it does with me) Phœbe, with its long, stiff stems and perfectly formed blooms of good lasting properties, is not to be despised.

A yellow I am very fond of is Florence L. Izzard. It is such a pure buttercup shade, with lovely glossy blue-green foliage and, for a Rose of its class, few spines.

Everyone must be charmed with the pure orange of Emma Wright, and here again its glossy mildew-proof foliage adds to its attractions. Another Rose that I think will become a great favourite for cutting is Angèle Pernet; in the bud and opening stages its mingling of colourings is most telling.

Betty Uprichard is, of course, most charming and, where the foliage can be kept free from mildew, Mrs. Henry Morse is, to my mind, superior to the old favourite, Mme. Abel Chatenay.

A vase of the semi-single Lulu, with its wonderfully long petals, so beautifully pointed in the bud stage, is most attractive.

In the autumn I do not know a more beautiful Rose for cutting than Lady Pirrie, and a well-grown cluster in various stages of development is a sight for the gods.

In conclusion I will name two others: Los Angeles is now too well known to need description or recommendation, but my last favourite will, as yet, be known to few; White Ensign will, I predict, become the best white for decorative purposes. It possesses nearly all the good points required, with the added virtue of a nice "Tea" perfume.



COLOUR SCHEMES WITH DWARF ROSES.

By NORMAN LAMBERT, Fulford, Yorks.

Colour, particularly the colour of natural things, always has a fascination. Perhaps it is one of childhood's traits that does not wear away with the passing of the years. It gives us the æsthetic taste, the appreciation of beauty which Wordsworth expresses so well in the lines beginning :—

“ My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky.”

There are rainbow colours in our modern Roses; a mixed bunch of blooms gathered and grouped at random leaves quite an agreeable impression, and twenty, thirty or more different kinds planted indiscriminately have a similarly agreeable effect when seen in the mass. I have often heard the question asked, “ How is it that the colours do not clash with one another? ” I think the answer is this : “ The association of so many different colours does not allow the eye to form an impression of harmony and contrast.” If, however, we take two colours and put them together, we have a different impression. Imagine a bunch of General McArthur placed alongside a bunch of Laurent Carle, or Gustave Grunerwald against Los Angeles. In these combinations there is not a pleasing association, and, to use a familiar term, we say the colours clash. The eye is able to compare one shade with the other.

This brings me to my next point. If a mixed collection of Roses is grown there is not the same need for a consideration of colour blending as there would be when Roses are grouped in beds of separate

varieties or colours. Where space and other considerations will allow the latter method is by far the better way of growing Roses. Even if the trees are grouped in half-dozens of separate kinds they give a much more pleasing effect than if the varieties were mixed together and planted haphazardly. Grass borders between the beds also give a more pleasing general effect. The use of bedding violas for edgings appeals to many growers, and the association of colours in the two subjects—for instance, pale mauve violas and pink Roses—provides more scope in harmony and contrast.

There is no definite colour classification of Roses, and this would be rather a difficult undertaking, for the difference in shades in many colour sections makes it hard to determine where one colour ends and another begins. Varieties can, however, be grouped under certain colours in a general way, and the following grouping may serve the purpose of this article. The Roses named have been selected as types of good bedders, and the suggestions as to their association are merely given for what they are worth.

1.—White.

Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Ensign, Marcia Stanhope, Mme. Jules Bouché.

The first-named is, of course, the purest white; its dead-whiteness—or perhaps it would be better to say its paper-whiteness—can be relieved by the close association of red or yellow Roses. It looks best in a large, central bed. An edging of purple or mauve violas would improve the general effect. White Ensign seems to be a better bedder in dwarf form than Mrs. Herbert Stevens, which is rather pendulous and weak-stemmed.

2.—Pale Shades.

In this class I have put blush pink and the softer shades in which pink predominates, as well as the delicate blends of cream, amber or pale yellow :

La Tosca, Ophelia, Clarice Goodacre, Noblesse, Miss Willmott, Mélanie Soupert, Admiration, Joseph Hill, Pharisæer, Prince de Bulgarie.

Many of these shades could be grouped together to give delicate harmonies. Those that contain rich or warm tones could be used effectively with deeper and warmer shades of similar colouring; for instance, Miss Willmott would look well associated with a neighbouring bed of Golden Emblem, or with a salmon pink like Willowmere.

Clarice Goodacre is a grand Rose that hardly receives the praise that it deserves, and Miss Willmott is capable of being equally good. Admiration, although slightly addicted to mildew, makes a capital bedder. Noblesse carries plenty of well-shaped blooms of good, lasting quality, with rather more colouring than Ophelia. The others are old favourites.

3.—Yellows of all shades, including orange-yellow.

Melody, Christine (dwarf), Mrs. Wemyss Quin (rather tall), Sovereign (dwarf), Golden Emblem, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Mrs. Frank Usher (dwarf), Richard E. West, Mabel Morse, Lady Hillingdon, Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren, Souvenir de Madame Boulet.

As a general rule one cannot go far wrong in planting yellows near pinks, but the different shades of each must be considered. The mustard yellows have the effect of brightening up dull patches, and their association with the dark crimsons gives vivid contrasts.

4.—Fawn Shades.

Frances Gaunt, W. F. Dreer.

These are delicate and pretty shades, and both varieties are capital bedders. The colouring is intensified in autumn. They can be used with any warm shade of pink, or with the pale shades mentioned in Class 2.

5.—Coppery Shades.

James Walley, Lamia, Lady Elphinstone, Doris Trayler

Here, again, we have warm tones, and the same rule applies. James Walley is a good grower, with fine branching habit, and its well-formed blooms are attractively coloured. Lady Elphinstone is of the "Herriot" type and very free flowering.

6.—Flame.

Emma Wright, Lady Roundway, Irish Fireflame, Gwyneth Jones, Madame Edouard Herriot.

The first two are brilliantly coloured Roses that are not difficult to work into a colour scheme; they would look well associated with any pure yellow. Irish Fireflame could be used with a semi-double richly-coloured Rose such as Captain Ronald Clerk. Gwyneth Jones is rather dwarf, but of very compact habit, and its glistening foliage is as attractive as its brilliantly coloured flowers. Madame Herriot is difficult among most other shades, but white or cream as near neighbours will tone down its somewhat arresting colouring.

7.—Pink Shades.

(a) *Light Pink*.—Mrs. Charles Bell.

Very soft toned and pleasing. Can be used with the fawn shades.

(b) *Rose Pink*.—Columbia, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Elsie Beckwith.

Columbia, although dwarfer than the others, is very pleasing in tone. Any of these varieties can be used with yellow shades.

(c) *Deep Pink*.—Caroline Testout, Lady Alice Stanley, Mrs. Henry Morse.

Some care is needed in associating these. They are very pleasing when planted near the deeper yellows.

(d) *Shrimp Pink*.—Ethel Somerset, Lady Dixon-Hartland.

- (e) *Salmon Pink*.—Los Angeles, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Segond-Weber, Willowmere, Mrs. Tresham Gilbey, Maud Cuming.

These deep shades of warm colour tones are easily associated with any rich colours, preferably those in which deep yellow or orange predominates.

- (f) *Coppery Pink*.—Lady Pirrie, Madame Butterfly, Comtesse du Cayla, Betty.

Warm shades predominate here. Associate with any of the yellows or orange shades.

8.—*Cerise*.

Lady Inchiquin, Mrs. Chas. E. Shea, Mrs. Courtney Page, Mrs. B. J. Walker, Empire Queen.

These are pure colours which are seen at their best in sunny weather. They make a good contrast with white, cream or mustard yellow.

9.—*Carmine Shades*.

Donald McDonald, Gustave Grunerwald, Laurent Carle, Una Wallace.

Rather difficult shades to work into a scheme. Associate with white or cream varieties, and use the carmine shades in small proportions.

10.—*Bright Shades of Crimson and Scarlet*.

General McArthur, Augustus Hartmann, Alexander Emslie, Richmond, Liberty, K. of K., Red Letter Day, Chas. K. Douglas, Hortulanus Budde, Capt. Ronald Clerk.

With the exception of General McArthur, which is rather a trying colour, the others are easy to associate. Use with any bright yellow for vivid effect or with cream, ivory or white for contrasts.

11.—Dark Crimson.

Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald, Etoile de Hollande, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, W. C. Gaunt, Lord Charlemont, Hawlmark Crimson, Covent Garden, Miss C. E. van Rossem.

These provide a bold and telling effect and can be contrasted with white, cream, or pale shades in which one colour does not predominate. They can be relieved by edgings of a white bedding viola, such as Swan.

12.—Bi-colours and various Colour Blends.

Sunstar, The Queen Alexandra Rose, Shot Silk, Lady Florence Stronge, Wilhelm Kordes, June Boyd.

These are all telling colour combinations, and their effectiveness rests with judicious blending of somewhat corresponding shades. For instance, Sunstar should be associated with yellows; The Queen Alexandra Rose with scarlet shades; Shot Silk with salmon or shrimp pink; Lady Florence Stronge with deeper pinks; Wilhelm Kordes with yellow or orange shades, and June Boyd with coppery or fawn blends. An edging of yellow bedding violas could be used with any of these varieties.

LADY MARGARET STEWART.
(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, Newtownards, Co. Down.

Awarded the Gold Medal, Spring Show, 1926.

A very beautiful Rose of somewhat variable colour, old gold, shaded light yellow on the outsides of the petals. The blooms are very large and double. The foliage is a shining dark green with serrated edges. A good exhibition variety. This Rose was exhibited from under glass.



LADY MARGARET STEWART (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL.

MANURING AND FEEDING ROSES.

By THE EDITOR.

I suppose there is no point connected with Rose-growing that causes so much difficulty as that of manuring and feeding. The question so often asked is: "What do you manure and feed your Roses with, and when?" Before one is able to give an answer it is always necessary to know the nature of the questioner's soil, whether it is what is known as heavy land, that is, clayey loam on a clay subsoil, almost impossible to drain properly; strong land, that is land having a fair depth of loam and not very difficult to drain; or light land, that is a light, sandy loam on gravel which is naturally drained.

The method of manuring the ground would vary very much; on light soil we should have to manure to make our soil heavier and more retentive of moisture; on heavy soil we should have to manure to make the soil lighter and more open. I will first deal with the heavy land—clay, and we must take into consideration the state of the soil in the winter time as well as the summer. We are told clay land must be drained; but that is all very well when there is a very large garden and somewhere to drain into. Most gardens are on a fairly level position, and it is next to an impossibility to properly drain them. Having that fact in mind, we commence manuring with the preparation of the Rose beds. When about nine inches or a foot of the top soil has been removed to start trenching or double-digging, we generally come to stiff yellow clay, like butter. That must be broken up as deeply as possible, and decayed leaves, road sweepings—that is, sweepings from your gravelly roads, not from the tarred roads—or a mixture of burnt earth and garden refuse thoroughly incorporated with it. This latter material is invaluable, and I would counsel anyone to save all the rubbish of the garden and burn it, with the object of

adding the ashes to the lower stratum of clay whenever the work of trenching is carried out. On top of the broken up clay put about six to eight inches of decayed stable manure, and as the trench is being filled up with the top spit of the next, a sprinkling of more stable manure, and a liberal dressing of half-inch bones should be added, the operations being repeated until the bed is finished. We must not plant our Roses at once, as the ground should be allowed to settle and consolidate a bit first. It is a good plan on clayey soils to prepare the beds in the spring, planting them with some annuals for the summer, and with your Rose trees at the end of October. Cut all the leaves off the plant first with scissors, to prevent the wood drying. On strong land—land having a good depth of loam—well-decayed farmyard instead of stable manure should be used, the beds being prepared, with that exception, in the same manner. With light land—sandy loam or gravel—we have no need to think about drainage, it is natural. Therefore in preparing our beds it does not matter how wet and cold the manure is, in fact the cooler and wetter it is the better; that from the cowpen and pigstye, partly decayed, is the best. It must be well incorporated with, and a layer six inches thick placed on, the bottom spit, and a few light sprinklings should be added as the bed is built up. There is a great advantage in placing manure deeply down; it retains the moisture, which in dry weather is by capillary attraction taken up by the roots, and in addition provides a cool run for some of the roots. We have now prepared our beds ready to receive the plants, the planting of which is best to get completed on heavy land by the end of October; on light land they may be planted up to the end of November. You must not, however, whatever the nature of the soil, plant when the ground is wet and stodgy. When that is the case it is best to defer operations until the spring, but autumn-planted Roses always do best. We often see Rose-beds in November covered with a mulch, some two or three inches thick, of partly-decayed manure. Never have your beds so treated; it is about as bad a plan as possible. What is the result? The winter rains practically wash out what little nitrogen and phosphorus—two of its most valuable constituents—it contains, long before the plants commence to grow. It keeps the ground wet and cold, and causes more deaths among the tender Roses than any frost does. With the ramblers it does not matter so much; they can hold their own, being such strong growers. The time to

apply manure as a top dressing is the last week in March; it should be—for heavy clay land—if possible, “moss litter.” Where not available, stable manure, partly decayed. For the other soils farmyard manure is best, but it must be well broken up before being applied. It should be forked in at once. By “forked in” I do not mean dug in. The handle of the fork should be held in as low a position as possible, so as to only just skim about two or three inches of the soil, turning it over so as to just bury the manure. Care must be taken not to go too deeply, or damage to the roots will follow. A small border fork is the best to use. With newly-planted Roses no manure, except perhaps in a weak, liquid form in June, beyond what was applied when the beds were first made, should be given during the first season after planting, and any would-be exhibitor must not expect to get exhibition blooms from such plants. If you manure newly-planted Roses before they have got well established you are only courting disaster, and probably blame the nurseryman for sending bad plants, when the fault would lie elsewhere. We have applied manure to our beds, but when we come to look at the analysis of the Rose, and also of farmyard manure, we find that some of the principal constituents of the Rose are missing from the latter. The constituents of the Rose are chiefly lime, potash, phosphorus and iron. The lime, which enters principally into the roots and wood, the potash and phosphorus into the leaves and flowers, and the iron into the colour. It will thus be seen that lime forms one of the most important constituents of the Rose. Now if we look at the analysis of farmyard manure we find one ton contains $16\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of water and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of dry matter. That $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of dry matter contains about 12 lbs. of potash and 7 lbs. of phosphorus, but no lime. Most soils contain a certain amount of lime, but the successful Rose grower first ascertains if his soil contains a sufficiency, if not the deficit must be made up. It is quite easy to test the matter, if you take a piece of the soil about as large as a pigeon's egg, put it into an old saucer and mix it into a stiff paste with water. Now pour a little Hydrochloric Acid—commonly known as Spirits of Salts—on it. If it briskly effervesces it may be taken that the soil contains a sufficient amount of lime. If, on the other hand, it does not effervesce freely, it shows there is a deficiency, and when that is so lime will have to be added to the soil in some form or other; ordinary builders' lime will do, but it is not lasting, so we must fall back on basic slag. This substance

is a by-product in the manufacture of steel. In the manufacture of steel from pig iron impurities have to be got rid of, chiefly phosphorus. The iron is put into big converters, the sides of which are lined with lime, and subjected to intense heat. The phosphorus in the iron is converted into phosphoric acid, which readily combines with the lime and forms a scum. This is skimmed off and is known as "slag." The process is the "basic," hence "basic-slag." It is sold, ground into a very fine powder, and should be applied in the autumn when preparing the beds, at the rate of a quarter of a pound to the square yard. This, in conjunction with farmyard manure, will furnish the soil with all the necessary ingredients for the Rose. But the question we have to ask ourselves is, "By doing this have we provided a lasting supply of food for the Rose to draw upon?" I think not. We have already seen that the stems take lime, the leaves and the flowers potash, phosphorus, and iron. True, the leaves and some of the petals of the flowers fall to the ground and go to make the humus, so necessary for supplying carbonic acid and ammonia, and rendering them available for the growing plants, and assisting on clayey soils to loosen them. But Rosarians belong to a generous section of the community. When friends visit us who have not the facilities for growing Roses we have, we sometimes give them one or two of the best flowers of the day. We have our vases in the house to maintain, and there is our local exhibition—we all take Roses there, or ought to. You may perhaps be thinking "What has that got to do with manuring?" Well, by so doing we are taking away the potash and phosphorus we provided the soil with. Then, again, every year we attack our plants with the pruning knife and remove a very large amount of wood, which goes to the rubbish heap, and with it away goes the lime which that portion of the plant has taken up. Now these must be replaced; but how, we will deal with presently.

Manure from the fowlhouse is very valuable, containing, as it does, potash and phosphorus. It makes a good top dressing and may be spread lightly over the beds the end of April and again the last week in May, hoeing the ground afterwards.

Bones, half-inch and quarter-inch, and bone meal is one of the best lasting manures we can possibly have for Roses, containing as it does a large quantity of phosphoric acid and lime, and, in addition, a small

quantity of nitrogen. The quarter-inch and half-inch bones are best applied when we are making up our beds. The bone meal may be used as a top dressing in the early spring, when we fork the farmyard manure in. It must be covered up at once, or the sparrows will have the lot. Bones may be used on any soil, excepting chalk, and make a lasting improvement.

It will have been noticed, beyond dealing with basic slag to supply lime where soils are deficient, no mention has been made of artificial or chemically compounded manures; but, unfortunately, as farmyard manure is not a lasting fertiliser in itself, and, on account of wastage by pruning and rain we have to resort to chemicals—not as a substitute for, but as *auxiliary to*, farmyard manure—and then only to replace in the soil those minerals which the plants have taken from it. As such, we must be very careful how we use them; they must be used very sparingly, and only given to Roses that have been established at least for a year. On no account must they be given to newly-planted Roses. I know the directions given with artificially compounded manures say, “Sprinkle a spoonful round each plant once a week,” but artificial manure manufacturers are not Rose growers. If you were to take a dozen plants and manure six of them with farmyard manure, and nothing else, and manure the other six with artificial manure only, what would be the result? The ones artificially manured would start quickly and make rapid growth for a short time, then gradually become sickly and succumb during the winter, while the ones naturally manured would make healthy growth, which would ripen well and stand the winter. I am not a scientist, but we are told that the bacilli in the soil cause the natural manure to decompose, and so allow the plants to assimilate the various properties it contains. So well and good. If a spot of rain water and a spot of water that has had some sulphate of ammonia dissolved in it are placed side by side under a microscope and the ammoniated spot allowed to gently amalgamate with the rain water spot, the sulphate of ammonia water will kill the bacilli contained in the rain water. If that is so it seems to me only reasonable that if we keep on giving chemical and compounded manures alone, or in excess, to our Roses, we must kill a large proportion of the bacilli contained in the soil, and so do more harm than good. Chemical manures are undoubtedly useful, but only as *auxiliaries* to farmyard manure.

Now as to chemicals, and when to apply them. We have seen that the chief constituent parts of the Rose are lime, phosphoric acid and potash, but there is another important element—nitrogen. We all know that without nitrogen the plants cannot grow, and, unfortunately farmyard manure only yields a very small supply. According to Dr. Dyer's analysis, something like one-tenth of the whole weight of the dry substance of the Rose is nitrogenous. Fortunately we can apply nitrogen very easily by using nitrate of potash—saltpetre. This chemical also supplies another very valuable element, viz., potash, and is, therefore, one of the most valuable as well as expensive manures the Rosarian can use. In the *Rosarian's Year Book* for 1889 a Mr. Tonks contributed a very interesting article on "What artificially compounded manure is best suitable for the Rose." After going thoroughly into the subject he recommends the following:—

	<i>Parts.</i>		<i>Parts.</i>
Superphosphate of Lime ...	12	Sulphate of Iron ...	1
Nitrate of Potash ...	10	Sulphate of Lime ...	8
Sulphate of Magnesia ...	2		

Now if we look at the true analysis of the ashes of the Rose, as given by Wolff, we find that they are composed of lime, potash, phosphorus, magnesia, sulphur and silica. Thus we can see that—

Is for supplying—

Superphosphate of lime ...	Lime and phosphorus; lime, which is greatest in the wood and leaves, and phosphorus in the roots and flowers.
Nitrate of potash ...	Potash, which is greatest in the leaves and flowers.
Sulphate of magnesia ...	Magnesia, which is present in the wood, roots and flowers in small quantities.
Sulphate of iron ...	Iron, which is greatest in the wood and roots. This substance is also found, in a marked degree, in the colour of the flowers, making them brighter.

Sulphate of lime Sulphur, which is greatest in the leaves and flowers. This mineral also decomposes the silicates contained in the soil, and liberates the potash. It also forms a base which is able to fix ammonia, and so prevents it being washed out of the soil.

This compounded manure is known as Tonks', and it supplies to the soil all the minerals that farmyard manure is deficient in, and is one of the safest auxiliary compounds the Rosarian can use. It can be obtained already compounded from Wakeley Bros., Bankside, S.E. It should be applied as a top-dressing about the 15th February, at the rate of a quarter of a pound to the square yard. The ground should be hoed first. If the Rose beds, where the blooms are not required for exhibition purposes, that have had a top-dressing of farmyard manure lightly forked in during the third week in February, receive a dressing of this manure as recommended, they will not require any further manure for the rest of the season. The same remarks apply to the Ramblers. We have now dealt with manuring Roses as growing them for garden decoration, but if we want large, fat blooms, and have aspirations for winning the Amateur Challenge Cup next July—which I hope many have—it will be necessary to carry our operations further and feed our plants. When we look at the trade catalogues—they all give directions how to grow Roses—we read Roses are gross feeders. Well, that's all very well as a saying, but are they as a fact? With strong-growing Ramblers they will take a considerable amount of feeding, so will some of the strong-growing H.P.'s; but when we come to the H.T.'s and Teas we must considerably lessen our feeding, or before long we should find our plants turning yellow and eventually dying. In feeding Roses it is no use giving an extra dose of liquid manure to a weakly plant to "help it along"; liquid manures must be applied to the plants in proportion to their habit of growth. F. K. Druschki would take a stronger dose than Captain Kilbee Stuart would, and so on. You must never give liquid manure when the ground is dry, it is best applied during or after rain. Should we have a long dry spell the ground must be thoroughly soaked with water first, remembering an inch of rain is equal to five gallons of water to the square yard, and then the liquid manure applied, but not otherwise.

The time to give liquid manure is after the plants have made a fair amount of growth, when the buds are just forming—the latter end of May, and again when the buds have swollen nearly to bursting. It is no use giving just little drops; at least a gallon of diluted liquid must be given to each plant. Should water be short, do not give the liquid stronger, rather miss some of the plants. The best and safest liquid manure to use is undoubtedly the drainings from the manure heap. The difficulty is, however, to obtain a good supply. The best plan is to place the manure heap on a slope and sink a cask into the ground at the lowest point so that the drainage may run into it. Should the cask not fill quickly enough a few pails of water thrown over the heap will soon percolate through and fill it; the more newly made the heap the better. If one gallon of this liquid is diluted with two gallons of water it will be ready for use, one gallon of diluted liquid to each plant. As there is a deficiency of lime, half an ounce of superphosphate of lime to every two gallons will be beneficial. If the manure heap is not available an excellent liquid may be made by putting two pecks of manure from the cow-pen into an old cask and adding 20 gallons of water; it is then ready for immediate use. Another very good liquid manure may be made by putting a peck of sweepings from the fowlhouse into a porous bag and placing it in a cask containing 15 gallons of water; let it stand for a couple of days, when it will be ready. There is no need to dilute these latter two liquids. Soot water is recommended, but it is difficult to manage and hardly worth the trouble it takes. Never use house slops; the greasy, soapy water only stops up the pores of and sours the soil, doing more harm than good. This practically exhausts our supplies of natural liquid manures, and we fall back on *auxiliaries*—chemical and artificially compounded manures. There are many artificial manures on the market that are good for Roses, and everything else, in a way. I am going to recommend you two, and they are Clay's Fertiliser and Eclipse Fish Manure. Both these manures are artificially compounded. Clay's is a very quick acting stimulant, and as such should only be used sparingly, spreading it evenly over the beds about the 25th May at the rate of one ounce to the square yard, hoeing the ground afterwards; another dressing may be given at the same rate a fortnight later. If given in liquid form, three-quarters of an ounce to a gallon of water. Eclipse Fish Manure contains a large amount of nitrogen,

phosphoric acid and potash, and is one of the best artificial manures for the amateur to use, and can be used either as liquid manure or as a top-dressing. If used as a liquid, three-quarters of an ounce to a gallon of water will be sufficient if given to plants the last week in May, and again the second week in June. If as a top-dressing—it is a slow-acting manure—it may be spread over the ground the first week in May, and again the last week in May at the rate of one ounce to the square yard, hoeing the ground afterwards. With the mineral chemical manures, these must be used with caution, and an excellent one is:—

Nitrate of potash	...	...	3½ lb.
Phosphate of potash	...	...	3½ „
Sulphate of iron	...	...	4 ounces

This is best applied in a liquid form half-an-ounce to every gallon of water, the end of May, and again the second week in June, but not afterwards. If as a top-dressing it may be spread over the ground at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce to the square yard, and afterwards watered in. This mixture must be used by itself, and not in conjunction with other artificial manures. A light dressing of Clay's or Eclipse Fish Manure may be given at the end of July—so as not to drop feeding too hurriedly—just to keep the autumn growths going, at the rate of one ounce to the square yard.

When giving artificial or liquid manures great care must be taken not to allow them to come into contact with the foliage of the plants, or irreparable damage will be caused. There are two other manures I just mention by the way, one is Peruvian Guano. Some Rose-growers use this manure with good results; it may be all right on light, sandy soils, if used sparingly, but it is too hot to use by itself on most soils. Mr. Wm. Paul tried experiments with it some years ago, and the conclusion he came to was that while it benefited the leaves and wood, the flowers were a failure, as were also the plants during the following winter. That, too, has been my own experience. The other is Wakeley's Hop Manure; this is composed of spent hops, chemically treated, and is recommended by the makers as a substitute for stable manure. I have not tried it myself, but I can confidently recommend

it, especially where natural manures are not available. Its chief manurial value, I should say, was supplying humus to the soil; it is practically the same value as leaf-mould, only it has certain valuable chemical compounds added to it.

In conclusion, always hoe the ground with a Dutch hoe after the application of any artificial manures, or rain. If the top of the soil is kept friable there will be no need of unsightly mulching, and while bearing in mind artificial manures are *auxiliaries* to and not substitutes for natural manures, do not exceed the quantities I have recommended, rather err on the other side.

Clay's Fertilizer may be obtained from Messrs. Clay & Son, Stratford, E.; Eclipse Fish Manure from the Humber Fish Manure Co., Stoneferry, Hull; Wakeley's Hop Manure from Wakeley Bros. and Co., Bankside, S.E.

ROSE GROWING BY THE SEA.

By The Rev. GILES DAUBENEY, Herne, Kent.

It was many years ago, when I was a boy, that I was taught two Articles of the Rosarian's Creed; they were: "Thou canst not grow Roses by the sea." "Thou must only grow Roses on a clay soil." And many years had passed before I found out that both these were dangerous heresies.

But believing them as I did, my feelings may be better imagined than described when the Authorities sent me, twenty years ago, to be Vicar of a seaside parish with the Vicarage on sand!

At first I thought that they must have known I was a Rosarian, and were trying to keep me out of temptation.

However, I was cheered to find that the parish had had a flourishing Rose Show for many years and that my predecessor had won many prizes.

My friend, Mr. Benjamin Haughton, finally exploded the clay soil heresy. His beautiful Roses were grown on a sandy peat soil, and his method was quite simple. He made his soil to a great depth with plenty of leaf mould and hoed his Roses every day!

But to come down to my subject: What are the special points to be noted in growing Roses near the sea? There is nothing, as far as I have observed, in sea air that harms Roses; indeed, I should say that the clear air and the sunshine of our East coast brings colour into our blossoms, as it does into the cheeks of the maidens who come down, pale, for their holidays and return with Roses in their cheeks.

Then being near to the sea we are wonderfully free from hard frosts on this South East coast, and so we can grow the more tender Teas and Hybrid Teas.

But we have one great enemy to fight, and that is the wind.

Imagine a Rose garden on a cliff a few yards from the sea. The Roses are putting out their tender growth in the spring; then comes an easterly gale, laden with salt and spray, and the tender leaves look as if they had been burnt by a fire.

That is what we Rose growers by the sea have to face and to fight.

It can be done if one will take the trouble. If the Rose garden is really exposed, like the one I have just described, you must use heroic measures.

Wattle hurdles must be stored in a handy place and placed round each bed as soon as you hear on your wireless that a gale is coming.

Of course that by itself is not enough. The whole garden must be protected by a screen which will break the wind.

In the Scilly Islands, where they grow flowers for market and get very heavy gales, they have learnt how to screen their beds. A solid wall they find is worse than useless. The wind jumps the wall, as if it was a horse rising at a fence and comes down crash some yards from the wall, uprooting the plants and even making a hole in the soil.

Their object, then, is to break the wind. This they do by planting hedges of tamarisk, escallonia, veronica, or other wind-resisting shrubs, but best of all by making high fences of wooden laths with a space between each lath. Such a fence breaks up the wind and shrubs can be got to grow behind it.

My own garden is somewhat sheltered from the North and East, and I do not have to adopt such violent measures.

My high hedges are sufficient protection till the Show day draws near; then I fix tall poles near the wind-swept places, along which I can, in a few minutes, run some hop screening if it threatens to blow hard. Ordinary fish netting is also useful and I think, if I had a garden right on the cliff, I should be inclined to put fish netting over my wattle hurdles in very bad weather, and so enclose the whole bed without interfering with the light.

I can think of nothing else which specially concerns Rosarians living near the sea. I have never tried manuring Roses with seaweed. Though from my experience of it as a manure for other plants I should think it might be valuable.

There are, no doubt, Roses which do specially well by the sea and others which do badly. I always buy three plants of a new Rose which I have not tried, and if they succeed I get a dozen the next year. Some Roses, I find, simply decline to live with me at all.

Of course we all have our special ways of encouraging our favourite kinds.

One such I learnt from that great Rose grower, the late Mr. Elisha Hicks.

I was sitting next to him at a Rose Show luncheon, when he whispered in my ear his thrilling secret: "You must give them *blood*!"

"You must give them *blood*!"

Acting on his advice I buried under a Mrs. Charles Lamplough a badger which had come to an untimely end. Knowing the badger's reputation for powerful odour I thought that I might have a chance of the cup for the strongest smelling Rose. When Mrs. Lamplough came into bloom I could notice no difference in her perfume from that of the other plants; but she did reward me by winning the Silver Gilt Medal for the best Rose in the Amateur Classes at the National Show.

I hope that this fact will not cause Rosarians to kill badgers. They are interesting and harmless animals. As a matter of fact rats, I find, do just as well.

ROSES FOR A CHALK SOIL.

By F. COLENUTT, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

There must be many Rose lovers that are compelled to grow their favourite flowers on a soil of a very chalky nature and who, like myself, have found very great difficulty in getting the plants to grow well. My soil consists of a very shallow loam on chalk, and here in Ventnor the position is naturally a very dry and hot one; consequently some of the Roses fail in spite of every care being taken.

The beds are made in the ordinary way, and every year receive a liberal dressing of hop manure. The Pernetiana Roses, such as Golden Emblem, Mme. Edouard Herriot, and others, are a complete failure, and after many attempts I have had to give up trying to grow them. The Hybrid Teas do well, and I give a list of the varieties that succeed well with me:—

Teas.

Anna Olivier. Harry Kirk. Mme. Ravary. G. Nabonnand.

Hybrid Teas.

Etoile de Hollande.	Zephirine Drouhin.	La Tosca.
Triumph.	Dorothy Page-Roberts.	Mme. Butterfly.
George Dickson.	Columbia.	Antoine Rivoire.
Covent Garden.	Mme. Léon Pain.	Lady Pirrie.
Gen. McArthur.	Mrs. E. G. Hill.	Theresa.
Red Letter Day.	Caroline Testout.	Bouquet d'Or.
J. B. Clark.	Mélanie Soupert.	Mme. Jules Bouché.
Souv. de H. A. Verschuren.	Hortulanus Fiet.	Lady Dixon Hartland.

Polyantha.

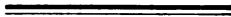
Orleans Rose.

Hybrid Musks.

Prosperity. Moonlight.

Most of the wichuraianas, China Roses, and Penzance Briars also do well.

There are two Roses that stand out well with me, and one is a crimson named Triumph, H.T., which is rarely included now in the catalogues. I have found it invaluable in my garden—a good grower, fragrant, and always in bloom. The other is J. B. Clark, H.T., which does exceedingly well in a North aspect with partial shade. In full sunlight, however, the blooms come weakly, and of a poor colour.



THE ROSE IN RELIGION.

By LEWIS LEVY, Borden Hall, by Sittingbourne, Kent.

"The Pope has bestowed on the Queen of the Belgians the GOLDEN ROSE, the greatest gift possible to a Catholic Queen on the part of the Holy See, to be presented by the Papal Nuncio at Brussels on her Silver Wedding Day."—*Extract from a Daily Paper, December, 1925.*

(The above extract gave the idea to the writer that the following short article might be of interest to Rose lovers.)

The institution of the Golden Rose at Rome is thought to date from the beginning of the 9th century. It was originally made of pure gold by skilled artificers, and richly decorated with rubies. Nowadays it is often gilded silver, with jewels. The Popes have been accustomed for centuries to bless it on Laetare, or Rose Sunday (the fourth Sunday in Lent), casting aside the purple vestments of penance and wearing Rose colour to read the Laetare Epistle, "Rejoice always, and again I say rejoice." They then compare Our Lady to the Root of Jesse, and Christ to the Rose blooming on it. Into the cup-shaped heart of the golden Rose balsam is poured and powdered musk is sprinkled. During the succeeding year, if any sovereign, great statesman, city or church has been especially distinguished for zeal and devotion to the Catholic Faith, he, she or it is given the blessed golden Rose, and a new one is made, to be blessed on the following Rose Sunday. Originally the golden Rose was small enough to be held in the Pope's left hand; but now it is so large and heavy that the strongest sub-deacon assisting has to carry it, hence the necessity of reducing it from gold to gilded silver.

The identification of the Rose as the true Passion Flower may partly date from an early legend of the childhood of Christ, in which He said to the Jewish children who had taken the blossoms from His Rose garden, " But see, you have left Me the thorns ! "

In legends of the Saints, Roses figure frequently. St. Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary, secretly bringing loaves to the poor on a snowy winter's day, meets her husband. The King asks to see what is in her basket. She fears to uncover it, whether from modesty or expecting his disapproval, I do not know; but when she does so, in place of the loaves are red Roses, looking as though freshly picked. In those pre-forcing days it is proclaimed a miracle, and St. Elizabeth escapes marital criticism.

One of the latest saints to be canonised is St. Bernadette, who when a young girl saw apparitions of Our Lady in a grotto at Lourdes, " a beautiful lady with golden Roses on her feet." This was in February, 1858. In the early summer of that year, the apparition emerges from a curtain of wild Roses draping the face of the cave, and irradiated with golden light. Here was found the healing spring of Lourdes.

St. Rita of Cascia, born in 1381, when near her end was esteemed mad because she told a friend to go into the garden and gather Roses in the snow, till a Rose in bloom was found and brought in to her. In Spain, on her feast day, red Roses are blessed and worn by the faithful. She is called the Advocate of Hopeless Causes, or the Saint of Impossible Things. She was canonised in 1900.

Last year when St. Theresa (the Little Flower of Jesus) was canonised by the Pope, three Roses detached themselves from the decorations and fell on His Holiness' chair at the actual moment of the pronouncement of canonisation.

In the Litany of Loretto, used at Benediction, Our Lady is called Rosa Mystica.

THE SAINT OF ROSES.

Incidents in the Life of St. Dorothy of Cæsarea.

St. Dorothy was a young virgin celebrated at Cæsarea, where she lived, for her angelic virtue. Her parents seem to have been martyred before her in the Diocletian persecution, and when the Governor Sappricius came to Cæsarea he called her before him, and sent this child of martyrs to the home where they were waiting for her.

She was stretched upon the rack, and offered marriage if she would consent to sacrifice, or death if she refused. But she replied that "Christ was her only spouse, and death her desire." She was then placed in charge of two women who had fallen away from the Faith, in the hope that they might pervert her; but the fire of her own heart rekindled the flame in theirs and led them back to Christ.

When she was set once more on the rack Sappricius himself was amazed at the heavenly look she wore, and asked her the cause of her joy. "Because," she said, "I have brought back two souls to Christ, and because I shall soon be in Heaven rejoicing with the angels."

St. Dorothy suffered in the dead of winter, and it is said that on the road to her passion a lawyer, called Theophilus, who had been used to calumniate and persecute the Christians, asked her, in mockery, to send him "Roses from the garden of her Spouse."

The saint promised to grant his request, and just before she died a little child stood by her side bearing three Roses. She bade him take them to Theophilus, and tell him this was the present which he sought from the garden of her Spouse.*

St. Dorothy had gone to heaven, and Theophilus was still making merry over his challenge to the Saint when the child entered his room. He saw that the child was an angel in disguise, and the flowers of no earthly growth. He was converted to the Faith, and then shared the martyrdom of St. Dorothy.

*Lindley, page XIV.—[E.D.]



SIR DAVID DAVIES (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

**SIR DAVID DAVIES.
(H.T.)**

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown, Northern Ireland.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit, Provincial Show, Southport, 1926.

A rich, rosy crimson variety with bold flowers. The blooms come a good shape, and are freely produced from July right up to the end of October. Fragrant. The plant is a vigorous grower, and the leaves a bright olive green, fairly free of mildew. It should be a good garden variety, and at times large enough for exhibition. In commerce.

SOME AUSTRALIAN RAISED ROSES IN ENGLAND.

By EDWARD A. JEFFERIES, Cirencester.

The *Rose Annual* for 1926 contained some interesting notes on Australian raised Roses by an Australian grower, and it may not be out of place, therefore, to record an English grower's impression of some of these varieties when grown in the Old Country.

My experience is limited to some 15 or 16 varieties, which, with few exceptions, were raised by Mr. Alister Clark, of Melbourne, and these notes are the result of observations made during the four years they have grown and bloomed on the Cotswold Hills, a period long enough to provide a fair trial, the more so as I have had several hundred plants of each variety under observation each year.

It is a far cry from Melbourne to the Cotswolds, and one might be excused for doubting if Roses raised in the Sunny South could prove adaptable to the less favoured climate and wind-swept hills of Gloucestershire. But this doubt may be disposed of, for without exception *all* the Australian raised Roses have proved as hardy and as well able to withstand the vagaries and rigours of our climate as those of English and Continental origin.

I have no information as to the parentage of these Australian Roses,* but I gathered from a conversation with Mr. Alister Clark in the summer of 1925 that his aim had been to raise varieties that could claim to be immune from Black Spot, and so far as my observations have gone I think that it may fairly be said that in this most important respect he has been successful, for up till now, after the most careful scrutiny, I have only found a trace of this disease on one of his varieties—Sunny South—and if after a further trial freedom from this devastating disease is confirmed, then a debt of gratitude will be due to the raiser.

*Chiefly R. Gigantea.—[E.D.]

A matter of some surprise to me when these Roses first bloomed was to find that they are all of the single, or semi-double type, and by the latter term I mean a Rose of few petals like Lady Pirrie or Red Letter Day. I confess to have expected from Australia, Roses of many petals, which in that favoured clime would have proved superior to the provoking habit of balling, too commonly experienced in the very full Roses in our English climate. But that type of Rose is evidently not what Mr. Alister Clark has aimed to produce, nor has he produced a race of Roses which is going to supersede the best of our English raised bedding Roses, for to be perfectly candid, I do not consider any of those I have grown really suited as bedding Roses, but those I shall presently mention are most decidedly useful, and an acquisition either as Climbing Roses, or to form large individual bushes, which form of growth has been in recent years perhaps too much neglected in favour of the closely planted and closely pruned bedding Rose. There is room both for the beds of Roses and the large individual specimen, and for this latter purpose many of those mentioned below are admirably adapted, and moreover they are absolutely distinct from anything else in commerce.

Black Boy.—It seems difficult to understand why this Rose has not become well known in England ere this, for there is a distinct dearth of good crimson Climbing Roses. In Australia this variety has achieved a wonderful popularity. In colour it is a deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, the reverse sides of the petals being somewhat lighter, just the colour we used to get in some of the old H.P.'s. It possesses a distinct but not overpowering fragrance. The bud is well-shaped, and in this stage makes a good buttonhole Rose. The blooms however open quickly, but even then they retain their good colour, which is blacker than any other Rose I know; a very vigorous and good climbing variety, quickly covering a large space of wall or fence. Unfortunately it is a most difficult Rose to stage under canvas; I have attempted it several times, only to discard it from my group as the peculiar diffused light that prevails in a tent seems to blue the colour of this Rose, an effect you never get in the open. Another beautiful Climbing Rose is—

Queen of Hearts.—This is one of the almost single varieties, in colour reminding me of Lady Inchquin. The individual petals are

large and well-formed, and the flower is delightfully scented. I have never seen any trace of mildew on the bold, massive foliage of this variety, which should be grown either as a Climber or large bush.

Ruby Ring is another distinct and vigorous climbing variety. The blooms in this case are single and about the size of American Pillar, each bloom being of perfect circular form. The centre of the flower is white, with a well-defined ruby ring surrounding it. The blooms are produced on elegant sprays, and I find this a most attractive variety. The foliage rather points to wichuraiana parentage.

Gwen Nash.—This makes a large, healthy and vigorous bush. It is also a good climbing Rose and well worth growing. This is again a large, semi-double flower of a very lovely shade of cyclamen pink, with a white eye and distinct and striking stamens. It only requires an artist to use this Rose at one of the Shows in the table decoration or bowl classes to make it jump at once into deserved popularity as a decorative variety.

Cracker.—A vigorous pillar Rose, also good as a bush. The flowers are single, about three inches across, of a striking red shade with a distinct white zone, and handsome golden stamens help to make a very attractive variety. The flowers possess a faint sweetbriar fragrance; the foliage is abundant and mildew proof.

Sunny South is another good decorative variety, colour pink, flushed carmine, with a yellow base. This again is a semi-double flower, and in my opinion very beautiful.

Of others worth a trial mention should be made of Firebrand, Rosy Morn and Australian Felix, all of which I have grown for a series of years, and Squatter's Dream, Sunday Best, Fancy Free and Scorcher, which I tried for the first time last year.

In conclusion may I be allowed to congratulate the raiser on the nomenclature he has adopted. How much more suited to the daintiness of the Rose are the foregoing names than the names with which we English, Irish and Continental raisers frequently burden our introductions!

CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSES AND THEIR TREATMENT.

By WALTER EASLEA, Danecroft Rosery, Leigh-on-Sea.

The value of the Climbing Hybrid Tea Roses is now being fully appreciated by the Rose-loving public, judging by the demand that is made for them, and one is not surprised, for they have brought to our Rose gardens a distinct charm of their own.

Those who possess only a small garden find that they can obtain more satisfaction from these Roses than they can from the rampant Ramblers, beautiful and valuable though they are.

Each year some new additions are announced, sometimes another of the older dwarf varieties send out a climbing sport, others from those of varieties of recent introduction. For instance, we have a climbing form of that delightful Rose, Sunstar, also Golden Ophelia and Los Angeles, whilst of the older Roses we have quite recent introductions of climbing forms, such as Climbing Willomere, Climbing Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Climbing Laurent Carle, Climbing Hoosier Beauty, Climbing Dean Hole, Climbing Mme. Ravary, Climbing Mme. Butterfly, Climbing Louise Catherine Breslau, Climbing Lyon Rose, and Climbing Commander Jules Gravereaux. It will thus be seen how rich the collection is becoming, for in addition to the above we have climbing forms of Mme. Abel Chatenay, Caroline Testout, La France, Liberty, Mrs. W. J. Grant, Mrs. Edward Mawley, Lady Hillingdon, Sunburst, Captain Christy, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Mrs. Aaron Ward, General McArthur, Ophelia, H. V. Machin, Irish Fireflame, Lady Ashtown, Lady Greenall, Lieut. Chauré, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Mélanie Soupert, Marquise de Sinety, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Paul Lédé and Richmond.

Surely a sufficient choice for anyone; but if more were needed there are such kinds as Alan Chandler, Chastity, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Souvenir de Charles Denoyel, Sarah Bernhardt, Bardon Job, Gruss an Teplitz, and even Hugh Dickson, Avoca, Walter C. Clark and J. B. Clark.

Even these do not exhaust the collection of climbing Roses, for there are several of the older forms of climbing Tea and Noisette Roses, now rarely seen, but all very beautiful, more especially when grown on walls.

Now as to the uses of the Climbing Hybrid Teas. Had I a garden large enough I would have a long walk arranged with pillars of these lovely Roses on either side. Such a walk would be a joy from June to October, yielding far more pleasure than the Pergola, with its very short season of blossoming.

Another method of using the Climbing Hybrid Teas is to plant one or more in large beds with the same variety of dwarf Rose. For instance, a bed containing, say, three dozen plants of Mme. Edouard Herriot could also have three or four pillars of the climbing form of the same Rose.

Some of the more pendulous varieties would make delightful semi-weeping standards.

Many of our clients use these Climbing Hybrid Teas alternately with a Rambling Rose. Planted on the uprights of a tall pergola, they provide a later blossoming than we get from the ramblers, so that the pergola is not the forlorn thing it otherwise would be in autumn.

With these Climbing Hybrid Tea Roses we require a good deal of patience as, indeed, we do in all gardening. They rarely give of their best under three years. The first year the plants should be left unpruned, save the removal of the extreme unripe ends of the shoots. During the summer, healthy basal shoots will appear—or at least they should—and by the autumn we have made some nice new growths from 4 to 7 feet in length. These new growths should be retained full length the next year, whilst one or more of the original shoots may be cut out; but one must be careful, as it may be two years before the tree has furnished itself with new wood.

With most of these Climbing Hybrid Teas we obtain bloom from the laterals springing from the main growths. At pruning time these laterals are shortened back to two or three inches, sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the vigour of the lateral; if strong, leave it a little longer than two to three inches.

Even then we may be disappointed with the behaviour of these laterals. They often produce flowerless shoots. Here is where our patience is tried, for we may have to wait for bloom from the sub-laterals, *i.e.*, those springing from the original laterals. So that it will be seen that we must preserve these spurs and encourage their production all we possibly can.

With many of the more vigorous kinds there is a great tendency to grow upward with consequent bare stems. To check this, the plants should be spread out of the perpendicular, and even trained serpent-like, around three poles instead of one. If planted against a wall or fence, then train them in a palmate form. I have seen them in some gardens trained like a horizontal fruit tree, and a very good plan it is, too. I have a plant of Climbing Mme. A. Chatenay on my house. It was taken down and the main stem trained horizontally to within a foot of the ground. Right along this stem fine, strong shoots sprang out, one of which produced a perfect bloom which looked in at our window on Christmas Day. I have seen this variety running up a house wall 30 feet high, with blossom at the top quite out of reach. Had this plant been checked, as indicated, in its infancy, this would not have happened.

In employing these Climbing Roses in the open there is, in some districts, a danger of their wood being injured by wet and frost; so that if so planted, they should be protected against a hard winter by dry straw and mats; but they are much hardier than the old climbing Roses, such as Climbing Niphetos, so we can plant them freely without much fear. It is essential, however, that the shoots should be tied firmly to a stake, to prevent them swaying with the winds, and so causing damage.

If a plant grows too luxuriantly, it is a good plan just to partly lift it and so check its root growth. It need not be dug right out, but just place two spades under the plant and raise a few inches, then allow it to drop back again. This should be done in October.

Why Roses send out these climbing sports is rather a mystery. It would seem as though the cross-fertilisation now so freely adopted by raisers has much to do with it; but why it should occur so recently in a Rose such as Sunstar, and deferred for such a long time as Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay, is a mystery which, I suppose, we shall never solve.

I am hoping we may obtain climbing sports of the lovely garden Roses such as Christine, Golden Emblem, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, so that we may have golden climbers to replace that King of Roses, Maréchal Niel, alas! so hopeless to grow unless it be under glass.

Before I conclude this article I should like to point out the value of these Climbing Hybrid Tea Roses for pot culture. I do not specially recommend them to plant out under glass, as they are so vigorous that they would require a lofty structure; some, of course, would do well if grown as we grow Maréchal Niel, but I think the ordinary dwarf forms are far more useful. For instance, a plant of Lady Hillingdon, Richmond or Mme. Abel Chatenay will grow quite strong enough for the average greenhouse, but where one can grow some pot plants of these climbing varieties and treat them as pillar Roses, they are of great value. The confined roots of a pot plant will induce a sturdy growth that in two or three years will be studded with laterals, so that we may have pillars flowering from top of pot to the summit of the plant, making a glorious subject for the conservatory. If potted into fair-sized pots, say No. 12's, grown outdoors the first year, and left unpruned, they may be taken into the forcing house the following year. It will not be necessary to re-pot each year. Just top dress them in autumn, giving a handful of Clay's or other good fertiliser, and they will continue to do well without re-potting for a period of four to five years.

After flowering in spring, keep the plants under glass until May, then place them outdoors on a bed of ashes, and plunge the pots also in ashes or old pot soil. Here they will need watering occasionally, and in September they should be top dressed and remain outdoors until November, when they should be removed to a cold house and allowed to remain until February. They should then be pruned and placed in a house with a gentle heat at first, gradually increasing to 60 degrees at night as the new growths develop.

A ROSE TALK.

By J. N. HART, Vice-President, Potters Bar.

It was just after sunrise—a lovely morning early in July; no Humans were about, and the Roses were talking among themselves.

“ I may be old,” the Gloire de Dijon was saying, “ but the Humans still love me and want me, for all my 76 years.”

“ Yes, you’re not a bad old thing,” said his neighbour, Augustus Hartmann, “ but you know you have very little colour.”

“ Very little colour ! ” replied Gloire de Dijon with feeling. “ Red is not everything ! I was considered quite a nice colour years before you were thought of ; I retain a lovely rosy red where the sun has kissed me, and what is more, I have a beautiful perfume. Where is your perfume ? ”

“ Perfume ! ” petulantly answered Augustus Hartmann. “ What about shape ? ”

“ Don’t let these upstarts annoy you,” said La France. “ I have colour, shape and perfume, and I was born 59 years ago.”

“ Yes, but we have improved a lot since then,” interposed Etoile de Hollande. “ You were nice once, but you are now so old and worn, you can’t bloom as you used to, and the Humans hardly worry about you. Look at me—I have lovely perfume, colour and shape.”

"Dear me, I did not want to come into this dispute," said Captain Kilbee Stuart, "especially as it is only four years since I was sent into the world, but I must be just and stand up for my friends, and after all you know, your shape, although good when you were young, is not much when you have been out a little while."

"You're a nice one to talk about standing up for anybody," replied Etoile de Hollande. "Why can't you stand up for yourself. Just look at your height, and you get mildew horribly every autumn."

"And if I do," replied Captain Kilbee Stuart, "the Humans grow me for my beautiful colour. Why do you think they have shaded and tied me around with worsted if I am no good? I am going to a Show, and when I have been dressed I shall be very much admired by everybody who sees me."

"You needn't be so proud of being shaded or of going to a Show," called Lady Pirrie from a little way off. "You may be going to a Show, but only in a box as a specimen, and your petals have to be tied around with wool so that you may keep a good figure. I, too, am probably going to the same Show and I do not have to be shaded, or even tied."

"That's right, my dear," said Etoile de Hollande. "I shall most likely be at the Show with you, and only yesterday I heard a Human say that we were as useful in the garden as we were at a Show, and if we serve two purposes we must surely be doubly useful."

"Cannot we have just a little more good feeling and not so many personalities," said Lady Inchiquin. "There may be a lot of truth in what you all say, and I would only just remark that I feel I am most useful to the Humans, for I can be shown as a specimen in exhibition boxes or as a decorative Rose."

"You put things rather nicely," said Lady Pirrie. "But your trouble is that you are too shy. You have a glorious colour, but that is not much use if you do not produce sufficient blooms."

"You all seem to have a lot to say for yourselves," said George Dickson; "but to be as near perfection as it is possible you must be like me. Who else can show such grand size, shape, colour and fragrance?"

"A lot of good you are," replied Mélanie Soupert. "With all your perfection—and I own you are lovely at your best—you can't hold your head up. You are as bashful as Mrs. Foley Hobbs. Just ● look how she holds her head!—and what is the good of you, however beautiful, if your face can't be seen?"

"And what's the good of holding your head up as you do?" replied George Dickson. "Your colour fades rapidly, and you know you are open and finished very quickly in the sun."

"What a curious thing it is the Humans don't come to look at us in the early morning before the sun is high in the heavens," mused Los Angeles. "I am sure we all look our best then, and I *would* like them to see us sometimes at our best."

"I am afraid the Humans will never take that trouble," replied General McArthur, "except, perhaps, a few who are very fond of us. Over and over again I have heard them say we do not possess the same fragrance that we used to, but they do not know how, or when, to smell us. I know I have the old rich perfume they talk so much about, and so have a great number of us. The Humans don't seem to realise that although there are a lot of us without, there are more of us with scent than ever there were."

"Yes, and they also seem to forget another thing," said Mrs. Henry Bowles. "A long time ago the Humans had very few of us that flowered throughout, or twice in the summer——I say, look over there! Isn't the poor dear Duchess of Wellington suffering badly from yesterday's rain; but then she never could unfold herself in damp weather. I don't think we are much good if we can't do that, do you?"

Just then a Robin flew across and alighted on a plant of Edgar M. Burnett and took a green caterpillar from a young growth.

"Thank you so much, Robin," said Edgar Burnett. "The beastly caterpillar was eating into me, hurting and spoiling."

"Don't mention it," said the Robin, who could understand Rose language and talk it. "I find a lot of my food among you all, and I prefer hunting for it in your kind—you have so few thorns; I do sometimes hurt myself when searching among the very thorny Roses."

"Robin, there is one little thing I would like to mention to you," said Edgar Burnett, "and that is, you sometimes alight on weak and tender growths and break them down. I hope you do not mind me mentioning it, but the Humans are sometimes puzzled as to how these shoots are bent and broken, and blame their dogs and cats, and sometimes even one another. I expect you hate looking for food among the branches of Mme. Herriot—she has a dreadful lot of long, sharp thorns. Oh!" suddenly shouted Edgar Burnett, as Mme. Herriot was blown against him by a gust of wind, "Do please get back into your place and leave off sticking your horrible thorns into me."

"That will make you to speak, perhaps, with a little more of charity," replied Mme. Herriot, whose English, for all her thirteen years in England still showed her French origin. "You English Roses owe to me and my family a lot, as it was from us you have your brilliant colouring."

"Yes, and the Black Spot, too," replied Edgar Burnett, who was feeling very much hurt in body and in spirit. "I own we have got some colour from you, but I do think rather too much use is being made of your family; with your blood we are getting rather a lot of disease, and you never grow very vigorously. Look at my friend J. B. Clark over there, or at Pax—that's what I call growth!"

"J. B. Clark is a coarse grower," replied Mme. Herriot, "and his bloom is not of very attractive colour; but Pax is of a different family altogether, very attractive and lovely."

“ And a very lovely and attractive name to give a Rose,” said Melody. “ I think my name is also beautiful, and I can’t think why the Humans give so many ugly names to us. I wish they would use a little more imagination. Names like Aurora, Old Gold and Modesty I like, and they describe the Rose well.”

“ Hush ! hush ! I can hear Humans coming,” was suddenly passed from Rose to Rose, and the talking amongst them ceased for the day.



**PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF GREECE.
(H.T.)**

Raised by Messrs. CHAPLIN BROS., Waltham Cross, Herts.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit, Summer Show, 1926.

A very fine Rose. The colour is pale orange, shaded pink. The blooms are well formed and very freely produced, the edges of the petals roll backwards in a very pleasing manner. The habit of growth is vigorous and fairly free of mildew. The foliage is a dark olive green, the stems a pleasing shade of red. I have seen plants of this Rose in the raiser's Nursery one mass of bloom. It should rank with Clarice Goodacre as one of our best Roses for massing. In commerce.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF GREECE (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

ROSE CULTURE IN THE PUNJAB, INDIA.

By C. EARLE BEVAN-PITMAN, C.I.E., Lahore, Punjab.

I have read with some interest the articles by F. G. H. D. on "Rose growing on the N.W. Frontier of India," and by B. S. Bhattacharjee on "Suitable Roses for India and How to Grow Them" in the *Rose Annual* of 1926. The title of the latter article and its contents are somewhat misleading. Though constantly referring to India, the writer is actually dealing with Bengal and, to a very small extent, to the hills. The method of Rose growing in Bengal, as explained by Mr. Bhattacharjee, is not a safe guide to follow in certain other parts of India. Apparently he was writing from the point of view of wholesale suppliers, or growers of cut flowers for the market in Bengal, particularly that of Calcutta. Presumably the purchasers are mostly Indians, and they would undoubtedly like blooms of the largest size, such as the Paul Neyron mentioned with such praise, irrespective of perfection in form or colour.

The climate in the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier and some parts of the United Provinces is wholly different to that in Bengal. We have degrees of frost at night in December and January, though the days are bright and sunny. The mean temperature to-day is 50 degrees F., the minimum on the grass being 19 degrees F. The heat in summer is greater than that of Bengal and is far drier.

Here all the best varieties of Roses can be grown, and are grown well. We have a Rose Show in March, at which some of the newest Roses are exhibited. The only Rose that has defeated several of us, including the Superintendent of the Lahore Government Gardens, is Golden Emblem. I am trying again with two plants just imported amongst others.

As an exhibitor I think the following suggestions might prove useful to those stationed in these parts of India, and they include the greater part of the army in India.

The flowering period in the spring is a very short one—a part of March and April, and by May it becomes too hot. It is necessary to select and obtain varieties that also bloom in the autumn. These will bloom from the end of October to about the middle of December, though a few continue in bloom longer. Many varieties produce small, stunted blooms in the summer, especially in the rains, but the plants should not be permitted to produce these miserable blooms, because they weaken the plants and affect the blooming later in the autumn.

With regard to pruning, I differ from Mr. Bhattacharjee so far as the Punjab is concerned, and I find the method advised by the National Rose Society and other authorities in England entirely satisfactory. I and others here prune according to this method and produce remarkably well grown and beautiful blooms on well shaped plants. The soil in many parts of the Punjab, including Lahore, is, I think, our greatest trouble, and the English books on Rose culture are not of much assistance in this matter. It is often impregnated with saltpetre, which destroys plant life. A large fortune awaits the man who can eradicate the saltpetre on a cheap and commercial basis from thousands of acres lying waste. In the case of a small garden, however, I recommend that such soil should be removed to a depth of two to three feet or more, and a good bottom layer of canal silt, generally obtainable, should be put in. The good soil subsequently put in should also contain a large proportion of canal silt and of leaf mould together with a little powdered charcoal and sharp sand. If soil free from saltpetre is not available I would use canal silt in its place.

Another trouble is the monsoon rains. Rose plants will stand the summer sun, but perish if flooded for days by rain-water. Ground from which the rain-water will readily flow off should be selected for the Rose garden. The lower ground can be kept for flowering annuals which are sown only at the end of the rains. I do not consider white ants, as stated by F. G. H. D., one of the Rose plant pests. My

experience is that they do not attack healthy plants, but attack sickly and dying ones. The greenfly does attack Rose plants, but are easily disposed of.

It is an old Indian custom, as mentioned by F. G. H. D., to open out the roots of Rose plants to the frost for a few days, and to fill in with manure in contact with the roots. The practice did not appear to do any harm that I can now remember, but it would possibly induce attacks by white ants. I adopt the ordinary English practice and manure some varieties slightly at the end of October, and all to a greater extent in December. This, of course, does not refer to young plants newly planted, to which I give no manure till the following year.

Reasonably good varieties for ordinary garden purposes, including standards, can be purchased from the Government Gardens at Fyzabad Saharanpur, Lahore, Lucknow and Allahabad, and are generally correctly named. They arrive by passenger train in their own earth and are easily planted out. Those of us who are exhibitors and desirous of obtaining the latest and finest Roses and some of the better varieties of climbers, import from the well-known growers in England or North Ireland. The cost, of course, is greater than purchasing from Government Gardens, but less, in many cases, than purchasing from private growers in India, who to my knowledge have demanded Rs. 20 for a plant selling in England at 1s. 6d. or 2s. Some trouble is also involved in importing plants in larger quantities than can come by post.

It is surprising in what good condition, if imported at the right time, the plants arrive from England. Mine are sent by Messrs. S. McGredy and Son, of Portadown, N. Ireland, through my agents in London, who despatch the box by a P. & O. steamer, receive it at Bombay, pay custom dues, have the plants fumigated (a necessary formality), and see them actually put into the mail train to avoid the least delay, and they have always arrived in a surprisingly good condition, taking all the circumstances into consideration. The plants are packed without any soil, and my practice is to immediately place them in a bath of earth and water for 24 to 36 hours. All dead, dying and injured wood and the white soft shoots which have grown owing to the heat in the

Red Sea are removed, also any damaged roots. When planting, the roots should be spread out in the manner described in all books on Roses, and the soil well, but gently, pressed down. Many failures are due to the wrong time of year the plants are imported, or to the planting being left to the "Mali," or Indian gardener, who merely places the roots bunched up into the hole prepared for the plant as and how the plant is received.

The proper time for the plants to arrive from England is about the middle of December. The growers are apt to send them later. The climate is so well suited to Roses that blooms from some of the plants received by me from Ireland in December, 1925, were exhibited and obtained prizes in the Lahore Show at the end of March, 1926, though naturally I reduced their blooming propensity to a minimum under the circumstances. Similarly, of the plants that were planted on the 23rd December last some were putting out eyes on the 5th January, and the majority preparing to do so.

The flowering propensities of various varieties in England are not, for climatic reasons, a safe guide for the Punjab. Except Roses and chrysanthemums there are particularly no flowers here in the autumn, and it is most necessary for those who love flowers to have Rose plants that bloom in the autumn. On Christmas Day my house was full of Rose blooms, whilst the chrysanthemums, except a few odd blooms, were all dead. There is no flower to equal the Rose at a time when flowers are most needed. I would, therefore, eliminate all Ramblers, which bloom only in the spring, and then so late that they are overtaken by the heat and finished in about three weeks. I would also eliminate, except for exhibitors, that good, vigorous and beautiful Rose, Frau Karl Druschki, or Snow Queen. The beautiful Mardan Rose (apparently the same as Simplicity) mentioned by F. G. H. D., and which is a most vigorous grower, producing hundreds of blooms, has the same defect. The outstanding Roses for those who want blooms all through the winter season for their drawing room and dining table are Mrs. Herbert Stevens and Gruss an Teplitz. It is remarkable how these Roses flourish and bloom. Another prolific bloomer is Lady Hillingdon, though not very suitable for cut blooms. Another, Old Gold, produces buds excellent for button-holes. These varieties are easily obtainable in India.

To conclude I give a list of some Roses that bloom to a greater or less extent in the autumn in the Punjab, bearing in mind as much the need of exhibitors as of those who desire to obtain their plants in India. I have yet to ascertain which of a number of Roses recently imported, bloom in the autumn.

LIST OF ROSES.

Red.	White and Cream.	Pink.	Yellow, Orange, Apricot, &c.
Courtney Page	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	Betty Uprichard	Mabel Morse
Leslie Holland	Mildred Grant	Mrs. Cornwallis West	Irene Thompson
The Queen Alexan- dra Rose	Mrs. H. R. Darlington	Mad. Abel Chatenay	Mrs. Redford
Red Letter Day	Mrs. Henry Balfour	Caroline Testout	Mme. Charles Lutaud
Richmond	Mrs. George Marriott	William Shean	Mme. Edouard Herriot
Arthur Cook	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	Ethel Somerset	Independence Day
Diadem	Modesty	Dean Hole	Mrs. J. Heath
Mrs. A. E. Coxhead	Miss Willmott	Mrs. Henry Bowles	Lord Lambourne
Lieut. Chaure	Mrs. C. Lamplough	La France	Mrs. Courtney Page
Lord Charlemont		Gladys Holland	Souv. de Mme. Krenger
Gruss an Teplitz	The Bride	Betty	Mrs. A. R. Waddell
Charles K. Douglas	Edel	Mme. Jules Grolez	Old Gold
Laurent Carle	Mrs. Barraclough	President Wilson	Emma Wright
Edward Mawley		Edgar M. Burnett	
Etoile de France		Lady Canning	
Hugh Dickson		Killarney	
		Mme. Lambard	
		Countess of Gosford	
		Mrs. J. R. Allan	
		Mrs. Henry Morse	
		Mrs. Edward Mawley	

THE ROSES IN MY GARDEN.

By ALISTER CLARK, Glenara, Bulla, Victoria.

I find it difficult to write a general article on Roses. The subject presents so many different aspects, all interesting and all important, that in attacking the subject in a general way it is possible only to glance at them.

The art of Rosiculture is not only fascinating; it is romantic, full of surprises, of disappointments often, of rapturous discoveries. Perhaps no poetry has clustered round any flower of the garden as has been inspired by the Rose. The ancients knew it, though I venture to say in no such perfection as we know it now. The earliest perpetual Rose we know, the Chinese Tea-Rose, was a tiny bloom; the Egyptian Rose which was exported to Rome in the days of the Empire was small, if fragrant, and the Persian Roses, of which old Omar sings so sweetly, could not compare with the magnificent blooms common in Australian gardens in this year of grace. It is a fact that knowledge and skill have improved the Rose in many particulars. In this respect I have one reservation to make. There seems to be a tendency on the part of the public to give their chief admiration to colour and size, at the expense of scent. I deprecate this. Colour is important, so is shape, so is size; but it is the fragrance that clings to a dew-laden Rose which rouses the enthusiasm of a real Rose-lover. In my experiments to propagate new Roses I am never so happy as when I have succeeded in adding to a new strain a scent that is at least equal to the perfumed parent that threw the newcomer.

In this connection it may interest people to know that I have five new varieties sufficiently tested to enable me to declare definitely that they will be put out shortly. One is a glorious dark crimson Rose, on which I was working when Lady Stradbroke visited Glenara. I promised her that if it turned out well it should be called the Countess of Stradbroke. It is a pillar Rose, with large, sweet-scented blooms, beautifully shaped. A second dark red bush Rose, of tall habit, has been named after Mrs. Phillip Russell. A third is a pink climber, which I have called Cicely O'Rorke. A fourth will interest Australians, who will understand the significance of its name—Billy Bailer. Like the deep, glowing red fire that makes the famous Australian billy tea is this red pillar Rose. My garden in several spots is ablaze with it. The fifth has also a descriptive name, well suited for the prolific, close-growing Rose, with blooms of a dark Indian apricot, specially distinguished for its fine winter flowering. It is called Busybody. It is a bush Rose.

There are 13 "points" which judges must take into account when adjudicating on the merits of Roses. Out of 100 marks allotted, these qualities score as follows at their highest. The figures are those used at Portland, Oregon. The enumeration will save a page of advice as to what the amateur grower must strive for:—

Novelty, 5; Colour, 10; Fragrance, 5; Lasting, 5; Shape, 10; Substance, 5; Petalage, 5; Size, 5; Blooming, 10; Hardiness, 10; Foliage, 10; Growth, 5; Stem, 5.

The raising of a new Rose is a matter of guesswork, backed by skill. Accident may play some part in it.— It is worth noting that a Rose which may seem hardly worth the keeping may possess some particular quality which may make it an excellent parent. I do not keep a pedigree of all my seedlings. My Roses, some thousands in all, are all numbered, and I find it impossible to record the source of all pollenisation. I select a Rose as one parent for its colour, its shape, its foliage, and mate it to another whose name is recorded. Very often it is possible to trace, by the qualities of the resultant variety, what its immediate parentage has been. Many of my new Roses have had as parent the Gigantea in my garden, which is possibly the biggest Rose

in the world. Its girth at the ground level is 25 inches. It then divides into two stems, the larger measuring 16 inches in circumference. These giant stems carry the Rose upwards to a height of more than 30 feet, twining around the branches of a large tree. Its spread is at least 36 feet, and it bears gigantic cream blossoms of great beauty. It has been in its present position for 27 years, and is by now a great-great-great (and several other greats) grandparent. Its great quality is vigour, which is absolutely necessary for a fine Rose before it can be given to the world. I possess several new Roses which have given flowers of fine size, colour, fragrance, and petalage, but which lack vigour. Until this can be added they will not be put out.

Of the Roses I have given to the gardens of Australia, perhaps my favourites are: Sunny South, which has been a most satisfactory Rose; Lorraine Lee, put out in 1924, and which for colour and habit is, in my opinion, unsurpassed by anything I have done; and Kitty Kininmonth, born in 1922 and "still going strong." Kitty is very much in evidence at Glenara, using the familiarity of a visitor whose welcome can never be worn out. Other favourites are Scorchers, a last year's production, Gwen Nash, and Rosy Morn.



A VIEW IN THE BOTANIC GARDEN, ADELAIDE.

ROSES IN THE ADELAIDE BOTANIC GARDEN.

By J. F. BAILEY, Curator.

The Rosery in the Adelaide Botanic Garden, South Australia, contains about 900 varieties of Roses, which are displayed in various ways. Some are grown as Standards, others as dwarfs, while some are on their own roots. The Climbers are on tripods, and are a feature during late October and throughout November. It is then that the ramblers Stella, Hiawatha, Sodenia, Emily Gray, American Pillar, Tausendschön, Paul Pilon, and Ruby Ring are to be seen displaying a wealth of bloom.

Of late years many of the older kinds of Roses which are of little value, and have disappeared from Nurserymen's lists, have been discarded, so as to make room for the best of the newer varieties. At the present time the collection may be looked upon as quite up to date. This is as it should be in the "Garden City of Australia," where, in most of the private gardens, great prominence is given to the Queen of Flowers.

Mr. Alister Clark, of Glenara, Victoria, has raised many fine decorative varieties, and these, as well as those of other Australian raisers, have been given prominent positions in the garden plot. One of the best of the climbers is Black Boy, but pride of place among the Australian creations in this class must be given to Mr. Adamson's Miss Marion Manifold.

The Garden Rosery is circular in outline, and is divided into four equal sections, around each of which are 40 varieties of climbers on tripods. In each section there are 4 beds, each bed being devoted to

one variety. A change is made from time to time, and those at present being used for the purpose are Frau Karl Druschki, Mme. Mélanie Soupert, Mme. Abel Chatenay, General MacArthur, Hadley, Ophelia, Mme. E. Herriot, Ecarlate, Golden Emblem, Corallina, Viscountess Folkestone, Lady Hillingdon, Mme. Jules Bouché, Killarney, Los Angeles and Columbia.

Among the many varieties which have been introduced from abroad during recent years the following have given satisfaction: Arthur Cook, America, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Etoile de Hollande, Fred J. Harrison, George H. Mackereth, J. C. M. Mensing, Lord Charlemont, Lady Maureen Stewart, Mrs. Henry Morse, Hawlmark Crimson, Pilgrim, Richard E. West, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Shot Silk, Sunstar, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, and Una Wallace.

ROSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

By A. F. BAKER, Curator of Parks, Bloemfontein.

Bloemfontein, the central city of the Union, can justly claim to have the finest Rose garden in South Africa.

Laid down in 1924 to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, this garden is fast becoming the pride of Bloemfontein. Situated in the King Edward Park, between the Lake and the Zoo, it has a delightful setting, covering in itself an area of over eight acres. It was designed to meet the requirements of the "City of Conferences" as a Reception Garden, and incidentally to be also a source of pleasure to the citizens. The whole garden radiates from a central raised Rotunda, being more or less kidney-shaped, with the whole of the outer walk covered by a Roman-columned pergola, 1,500 feet long by 15 feet wide, giving seating accommodation for over 5,000 people. Over 70 different varieties of Climbing Roses are planted around this pergola, and they are all doing well. The outstanding varieties, up to the present, are :—

Paul's Scarlet Climber, Black Boy, Ards Rover, Moonlight, Lamarque, Silver Moon, Emily Gray, Shower of Gold and Crimson Rambler.

The inner garden is divided into seven different sections, and contains over 3,000 Roses. One section is devoted entirely to Polyantha Roses. This is a very popular section, as one finds it a mass of colour at least nine months of the year. The best varieties in this section are :—

Orleans Rose, Edith Cavell, George Elgar, Louise Walter and Katharine Zeimet.

Another section is devoted to Single Roses, and is very attractive : Irish Elegance, Irish Fireflame, Irish Beauty, Isobel, and Ulster Gem are the most floriferous. Most of the Singles are strong growers here. Two sections are given up to the popular Hybrid Teas and Tea Roses, and another two sections to the newer varieties. The outstanding Hybrid Teas are K. of K., Red Letter Day, Hadley, Etoile de Hollande, Padre, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Radiance, Lady Roberts, Mrs. Dunlop Best and Florence Pemberton.

No more than two sorts are planted in any one bed, and in several cases a bed is devoted to one kind only, such as K. of K., and Mrs. Dunlop Best.

A small section is also given up to Austrian Briars, Moss Roses, and the older types.

The garden is surrounded by well-planted shrubberies, which also contain several interesting Rose species, such as *R. Hugonis*, *R. sericea pteracantha*, *R. spinosissima*, and *R. Harrisonii*.

Every bed is labelled, each label giving the class the Rose belongs to, as well as the name. This is much appreciated by Amateur Rose growers, who can be seen during the summer evenings jotting down the names of their favourite Roses, thus reminding one of the London Show days.



CHARLES P. KILHAM (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

CHARLES P. KILHAM.
(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. G. BECKWITH & SON, Hertford.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit, Autumn Show, 1926.

A very pretty Rose. In the summer time the blooms are a brilliant nasturtium red, but in the autumn the blooms come much paler. They are a good shape, with stiff petals, and carried erect on long, upright stems. Fragrant. The foliage is very dark and shiny, and free of mildew. A first-rate Rose for garden and bedding purposes. In commerce.

A ROSY PRETORIA.

By P. EMMETT COLLINS, Pretoria.

My friend, Mr. Joseph Haynes, sent you a few notes on Roses in Pretoria for last year's *Annual*, and I have thought that a few supplementary ones may be of interest, particularly in regard to the success of the newer varieties. I am a South African by birth and know only South African Roses—by adoption.

I am inclined to think that we have more difficulties to contend against in this sunny land of ours, which is so health-giving that even the pests thrive more vigorously than is possible in cooler climates. As an indication of these difficulties, I will mention a few of our troubles. During the last two years our rainfall has been considerably below the average, and the heat has been abnormal. During the past summer we had a month of successive hot days, the temperature rising to 98 degrees in the shade. The results of this terrific heat on unshaded Roses can be realised only by those who have experienced it.

After the heat wave we had occasional thunderstorms, giving a fall of not more than .2 of an inch. Useless for growing purpose, its only effect being to slightly cool the air. When we had reached our normally dry season it rained, and growth started at a time when Rose bushes should have been hardening for winter. The whole of the season's growth was represented by unripe wood which, unless we get uncommon frosts, will have to be removed at pruning time.

Three years ago we had a record and most unusual hailstorm on Christmas Day. The stones were on an average the size of hockey balls. One is risking the accusation of drawing the long bow in saying

so, but some of the stones were as big as ostrich eggs. When readers are told that the stones totally demolished many roofs of Marseilles tiles they may be able to picture the havoc caused to Rose beds.

Despite these misfortunes we have produced some excellent blooms. I enclose photographs of a Maréchal Niel and a Mrs. James White grown by me, and which secured premier prizes for the best yellow and the best pink (the latter was also awarded the prize for the best individual Rose) at the 1925 Spring Show of the Pretoria Eastern Suburbs Horticultural Society. These photographs show that the Roses are perfect in shape, and the awards mentioned are evidence of good colour.* Maréchal Niel is a general favourite, and I doubt whether a better yellow Rose for cultivation has been produced here. It ranks in popularity with that grand old H.P. (which is an exception to other H.P.'s in productiveness), Frau Karl Druschki. This latter was given first place for the best white Rose in the Show above mentioned. The best red Rose was The General, which outclassed Gloire de Chédane Guinnoiseau (usually unbeatable in the spring), and the best Pernetiana was Madame Edouard Herriot, which does extremely well here.

Other outstanding successes of the later introductions are Betty Uprichard, Shot Silk, Florence L. Izzard—this is the pure buttercup yellow we have been looking for; Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, R. E. West and Hadley.

Amongst our best growers and free bloomers are George Dickson, Hugh Dickson, Liberty, Etoile de Hollande, Laurent Carle, Sachsengruss (a marvel), Louise Cretté, General MacArthur, Queen of Spain, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Marie van Houtte, Emma Wright, Lady Greenall, General Gallieni, Duchess of Sutherland, and numerous others.

The unreliable ones are Sunburst, which bleaches badly, as does Lemon Queen, Etoile de France and J. B. Clark. This latter Rose burns badly.

*Regret not clear enough for reproduction.—[E.D.]

The Climbing Teas which do well are Mme. Jules Gravereaux, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet and Papa Gontier.

Of Ramblers Paul's Scarlet Climber Tausendschön and Cécile Brunner are the best.

Wichuraianas all do well; Dorothy Perkins and Hiawatha are the favourites here.

I mentioned George Dickson; I notice (opposite page 86, *Rose Annual*, 1926) a reproduction of a basket of that variety. The shape and the colour is identical with Hugh Dickson, as grown here. With us George Dickson is an enormous Rose with distinctly incurving petals, producing very rarely a bloom with a pointed bud.

We Rosarians of Pretoria are proud of the success of our hobby, and believe we grow as good Roses as any in the world ! We have our pests, of course, the most difficult ones to master being mildew and greenfly. We are hoping for the day when only mildew-proof Roses will be raised, but I am afraid this will not be in our time.

Standards, generally speaking, are not a success. The heat, I think, causes stocks to become hidebound, and the scions peter out after three or four years, or, possibly, the single stem prevents the practice of removing old wood, and proves that Roses must be pruned hard to give new growths, and we succeed best with dwarf bushes.

ROSE STOCKS.

By **FREDK. GLENNY**, Walsoken, Wisbech.

Desiring to find out the dwarf Rose stock or stocks which would best suit my own particular soil, I commenced in the autumn of 1923 to acquire what I might describe as a collection of the best known kinds upon which to experiment. Ultimately I obtained some twenty kinds, which are enumerated later. My object was directed not to disprove what many authorities have stated, but rather to try and verify such results in my own garden. I was much impressed with the marked advance which was taking place with the many Rose growers in their endeavour to discover the best stock, but at the same time I could not get away from the fact that the trade were primarily concerned with the discovery of a stock which suited their own particular soil, and gave them a good-sized maiden tree to sell. As these trees were destined to be distributed from the South of England to Scotland, I failed to see that their endeavours would be of such a conclusive nature as one desired. My idea was to eliminate such things as cost of stock, ease of budding and similar matters, which must naturally weigh with the commercial grower; but I wish to say that it is a source of pleasure to notice that some nurserymen boldly condemn the use of certain stocks, and as emphatically praise others, mention being made by one firm of fourteen varieties of stocks. This is a distinct advance upon a bold statement that "Our Roses are worked upon an approved stock, which will give every satisfaction."

So complex is the subject of Rose stocks that it is most difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion; and let me hasten to say that any opinions I may arrive at on my soil may not necessarily be borne out elsewhere. The nature of the soil in my garden is a heavy loam to the depth of 12 to 15 inches, on a silt subsoil with perfect drainage.

The preparation of the ground before planting the stocks was rather contrary to the accepted methods. It was manured with farmyard manure and bone meal, because the trials were to remain for permanent observation, otherwise the customary planting was observed. The maiden trees were dug up so that root growth, etc., could be observed and the transplanting performed in the normal way.

The trial was in fairly open ground, and about 800 stocks were used. Each variety of stock was divided into three lots, and the only classes of Roses budded were Hybrid Tea, Pernetiana and Tea, the representative varieties chosen being Madame Butterfly, Independence Day and Lady Hillingdon.

The spring and summer following planting was particularly conducive to good growth, and although budding was commenced with certain stocks on July 5th, some few varieties were in such a forward condition that they would have budded even before, had buds been available. Nearly all stocks remained in perfect budding condition throughout a very long period, and observations as to the earliest and latest period for working was negligible, although they might be more pronounced in another year. I mention these facts to illustrate how difficult it is to record all desirable factors in any one season.

The desirable points I was looking for were as follows :—

- 1.—A free, vigorous, healthy growth.
- 2.—Floriferousness, coupled with quality.
- 3.—Lasting properties of the tree.
- 4.—Transplanting without undue damage or check.
- 5.—Immunity from diseases.
- 6.—Freedom from suckers.

Perhaps my ideals were of an exacting nature, but results chronicled here show that I do not think they are unattainable. Each and every kind of stock was given precisely the same cultural treatment. The first thing to note that was apparent in the summer of 1924 was the much larger percentage of the eyes starting into growth on the

cutting briars. Other and more detailed observations appear in their chronological order, but I think it desirable to put on record how much more difficult it is to obtain true stocks of some kinds than others, and that the named sub-species of Seedling *R. canina* are a distinct advance upon the heterogeneous mass associated with ordinary *R. canina* seedlings, ranging from Sweet Briar upwards.

As one became more interested in the investigations undertaken I realised the very complex subject I was dealing with, and the varying opinions held by leading authorities. Upon reference we find the following quotation. The late Dean Hole :—

“ I am, nevertheless, convinced that by far the greater number of the most perfect Roses may be, are, and will be grown and shown from our indigenous British briar taken from the hedgerow, struck from cuttings or raised from seed.”

This from such an authority should have convinced me that my labours were in vain, and that what I desired to know was already *fait accompli*; but knowing the vast strides that had been made since that time, and that many new varieties of stocks had been introduced, I felt that my curiosity was still justified. The *American Rose Annual* contained the following from the pen of Mr. J. H. Nicolas :—

“ Let us experiment simultaneously in every part of the country with *wichuraiana* Hybrids (chiefly Dorothy Perkins, *Excelsa* and *Hiawatha*, but any variety will do) and report to the Editor.

“ I have the firm conviction that we have there the near solution of that perplexing problem a universal, standardised stock for any soil, climate and commercial variety. The commercial situation is at present not satisfactory; we seldom know on what stock our plants are budded.”

Perhaps it would be well to here record some of the more pronounced general opinions on Rose stocks, but leaving the more detailed references to their proper headings.

American Rose Annual, 1924 :—

“ The controversy about Rose stocks is raging with vigour ; unfortunately most of those who rage fail to read, and the Editor is impressed with the feeling that too many commercial growers operate with their fingers rather than with their brains. There has been recent insistence that *Odorata*, by which is meant that form of *Rosa Odorata* brought in from China by Mr. F. N. Meyer, and fully described in the *American Rose Annual* for 1919 is the same as a mythical ‘ Maiden’s Blush.’

“ From another source comes the insistence that the *Odorata* stock and *Japonica Multiflora* are the same.

“ All this means that investigation and study are needed, rather than persistence in prejudice.”

Paul, *The Rose Garden*, p. 171, says :—

“ The kinds most commonly used are the Dog Rose, the *De la Grifferaie* and the *Manetti*.

“ No mention being made of other now recognised good stocks.”

G. M. Taylor, *Roses, and all about them*, p. 92 :—

“ Then if I may venture upon another prophecy the day is not far distant when the great majority of our garden Roses will be offered—not budded on stocks—on their own roots. I may, perhaps, have something to say about this method of growing Roses later on ; but meanwhile I have every faith in foreshadowing it as a coming event in the future history of Rose growing.”

G. M. Taylor, *The Rose Annual*, 1924, p. 79 :—

“ Seedling Briar means anything. You must know the root system of your plants ; that is half—aye, more than half, the secret of growing them well, and such knowledge is beyond you if they are worked on the heterogeneous *R. canina*. This statement is undeniable. You must have a stock, if you wish uniformity in the roots, that has been raised from cuttings taken from a suitable sort. This is slow and costly. There are forms of the genus

Rosa which come true from seed. They are good on light loams, and progressive nurserymen now know them and use them. The good (or bad) old days of anything for a stock for general use are done."

Dr. Wm. L. Hess, *American Rose Annual*, 1924, p. 96 :—

"My experience to date shows that Manetti is slightly preferable to Multiflora, while own roots, in this climate, I do not consider worthy a place amongst my H. Teas of budded stock."

Capt. G. C. Thomas, junr., *The Rose in America*, p. 69 :—

" 'Own root facts.' A great many Roses may be successfully propagated as own root plants. Some Roses do as well so grown as by any other method; a few are claimed to do better. Some Roses will fail when grown on their own roots.

" 'Budded facts.' A great many Roses may be successfully propagated by budding; some Roses will do better so grown than by any other method, and certain stocks are superior for certain varieties."

Wm. Kordes, *American Rose Annual*, 1924, p. 107 :—

"The Queen Alexandra Rose was very interesting this season. We had it on three different briars: the Common Briar, the Sweetbriar, and a named sort, Senffs Briar. The growth proved to be strongest on the Sweetbriar, but the colouring was most intense; especially was the yellow clearer on the Senffs briar."

I think these quotations from several known authorities amply prove the need for further investigation, as the introduction of many root stocks has quite altered the perspective.

I may say that I was not interested in the discovery of a stock to produce Exhibition blooms, or for pot Roses, but rather one for decorative and garden Roses; and one fact, I think, we can accept as universally agreed: that all grafted Roses for outdoor work are a "delusion and a snare." As for own root Roses, this form of growth is a subject to itself, upon which I do not touch other than quoting

opinions referred to, and remarking that it would appear desirable, in the case of some of our weak constitution Roses, to vitalise them by incorporating them with a vigorous root stock. This is an accepted method with many plants other than Roses, and please understand that I do not desire to dogmatise, but merely to record facts as they have presented themselves to my observation, and to my own particular conditions and soil. Naturally the varieties used in my trials were restricted, and I would suggest that so numerous are our Roses, and so varied their crosses in hybridization, that it is hardly likely that the "universal" stock to which reference is made in the *American Annual*, is likely to be found. It is difficult to conceive a stock which would suit such diverse Roses as one finds amongst the Hybrid Teas, Teas, Pernetianas, Musks, Polyanthas, Climbers, etc.

One of my objectives was to discover a "lasting stock," and it must be apparent that my observations are by no means conclusive, as only by a long and patient wait will certain factors be elucidated, but rather than retain even the first impressions unrecorded I am, at the request of the Secretary, placing them on record.

TABLE GIVING PERCENTAGE OF GROWTHS ON VARIOUS
ROOT STOCKS.

Name of Stock.	H.T. Pernetiana, Tea.			Total mean percentage.	Percentage of shot buds.
	Mme. Butterfly.	Independence Day.	Lady Hillingdon.		
R. Rugosa (cutting) ...	73.5	93.5	86.10	84.20	33.15
Poly. Multiflora Japonica (cutting).	73.5	73.5	53.5	66.30	Nil.
R. canina (seedling) ...	80.0	80.0	73.5	77.35	Nil.
R. canina (cutting) ...	93.5	100	80.0	91.5	44.20
Senfis canina (seedling) ...	86.10	100	93.5	93.15	2.10
Kokulinsky (seedling) ...	93.5	100	86.10	93.15	2.10
Brogs canina (seedling) ...	93.5	93.5	60.0	82.10	8.40
Schmidt Ideal canina (seedling).	100	93.5	80	91.5	2.10
R. canina Degens (cutting)	86.10	86.10	66.10	80.0	40.0
R. Laxa (seedling) ...	93.5	73.5	26.10	64.20	4.20
R. Rubiginosa (seedling) ...	93.5	86.10	66.10	82.10	4.20
Manetti (cutting) ...	93.5	60.0	20.0	57.35	20.0
R. Laxa (cutting) ...	53.5	46.10	13.5	37.35	17.35
R. Polyantha (seedling) ...	73.5	86.10	26.10	62.10	Nil.
R. Rubrifolia (seedling) ...	91.8	66.6	—	79.4	Nil.
De la Grifferaie (cutting) ...	91.8	83.4	—	87.12	4.20
R. setigera (seedling) ...	83.4	75.0	—	79.4	8.40
R. Rugosa (seedling) ...	100	83.4	—	91.16	Nil.

R. Rugosa (Cutting).

Taylor, *Roses and all about them*, p. 26 :—

“ I do not advocate its use for dwarf Roses, principally because it is so prolific of suckers.”

E. G. Hill, *American Rose Annual*, 1924, p. 128 :—

“ Not only H.T.'s but other classes of Roses showed a stronger growth grafted on Rugosa than upon Manetti, but there was a tendency to throw up suckers from latent eyes on the newly-formed roots.”

As a stock which is coming into prominence for standards it will permit late planting up, which the Briar will not. Cuttings for dwarfs make regular, even sized stocks, which root easily and grow vigorously; in fact, they can be budded the first year without transplanting. Free of mildew they bud easily, but are prone to suckers. The maiden trees lifted with a very fibrous root system, but were not very deep rooting.

Polyantha Multiflora Japonica (Cutting).

Pemberton, *Roses*, p. 203 :—

“ Cuttings strike readily, and being vigorous are well rooted and take buds well. The late Mr. B. R. Cant at one time had a good opinion of it and gave me some to try; we budded them with Teas and the take was excellent; the plants made strong, bushy growth, far better than any on dwarf briars. I am not sure the blooms were extra fine, but the plants flowered abundantly throughout the season, most of them remaining where they were budded for seven or eight years, and were only removed because the ground was wanted. In my opinion this stock is most suitable for many of the vigorous decorative Teas and H.T.'s which since that day have come into cultivation. Some growers do not like this stock, giving as the reason that it will not bear transplanting; but those we moved suffered no check, and although at least 12 years old, they are still healthy and give good flowers.”

Paul, *The Rose Garden*, p. 260 :—

“ This Rose makes a good stock for the majority of Tea scented Roses.”

J. H. Nicolas, *American Rose Annual*, 1924, p. 39 :—

“ At present Japanese Multiflora seems to be in favour with the field Rose growers ; while it may be commercially satisfactory it is not universal, and for that reason, if no other, it leaves much to be desired.”

This stock makes a coarse stem growth, with very vigorous top growth, bark thin for an apparently coarse stock, and not one of the most accessible for budding, rather given to suckering. The maiden trees lifted with an immense, far-reaching root system.

R. canina (Seedling).

Paul, *The Rose Garden*, p. 172 :—

“ A great fuss was made some few years ago about budding Roses on seedling briars, and the practice was written about as if altogether new ; but it was resorted to in my father's nurseries seventy years ago, and has been carried on here from time to time ever since. The seedling Dog Rose is a very good stock, and is easily raised from the hips gathered in the autumn and sown in the spring or autumn following. It is best suited for light, dry soils.”

Pemberton, *Roses*, p. 201 :—

“ Roses budded on seedlings will come into bloom the first year later than those on the cutting briars, although the first year they will not make such good plants as those on a Manetti or cutting briar, yet when established as cut backs will make better and more lasting plants. The roots of seedlings are, so to speak, natural, strong and long, and will run far and deep in search of food, therefore a deeply cultivated soil suits them best.”

Taylor, *Roses and all about them*, pp. 29 and 3 :—

“ In my opinion the stock should be Briar for heavy soil and Laxa for other kinds of soil. Now the word Briar is really meant to cover that species of our native Rose that is known to botany as *Rosa canina*; in other words, the wild Dog Rose. But if a breadth of seedling *Rosa canina* that has been planted up prior to budding operations be examined in almost any nursery, it is at once apparent to the veriest novice that there is a very large difference in the character of the Briars that are destined to provide the future root system of some variety of Rose.

“ Some of the Briars are weakly growers, some are robust, some are almost climbers in character, most are badly addicted to mildew, some have great masses of fibrous roots, others have few roots at all. There is a wide variation in foliage, spines and wood, and it is upon such a heterogeneous collection as this that Roses are usually budded.”

H. H. Thomas, *The Rose Book*, p. 202 :—

“ Has a long, tapering root, which goes deeply in search of food, and for this reason the autumnal crop of blossom is far superior to that produced by plants on the Briar cutting.”

Jno. Bell, *Rose Annual*, 1924, p. 58 :—

“ My experience is that the native briar is by far the best stock for the Scottish Rose grower, not only because of its lasting qualities, but because of its vigorous root action and hardiness.”

Fletcher, *Roses for Market*, p. 15 :—

“ Recommendation its great root system, a far more complete and potential system than can be found with cuttings. Where it can be planted in a good, deep soil the full benefit becomes apparent; but it loses this advantage on shallow soil, where the cutting briar is, at least, its equal.”

These stocks were of the customary mixed assortment usually associated with *R. canina* seedlings, and proved to be subject to mildew and red rust. Some made a fairly vigorous growth, having a good stem for budding. The general uniformity of growth on these stocks was rather remarkable, considering the mixed collection of stocks themselves. The maiden trees lifted with a deep root system, but not very fibrous.

***R. canina* (Cutting).**

Pemberton, *Roses*, p. 200 :—

“ The most useful stock we have, for all kinds do well on it, especially H.T.'s. Later in maiden stage than Manetti in coming into bloom, *Roses* continue to grow well into late season on this stock. Buds on the briar do not take so readily as Manetti; the stocks are sensitive to drought, and even when buds have taken and appear in the autumn to be doing well one finds them dead in the spring. Better finish and more perfect blooms than on Manetti.”

Courtney Page, *Rose Annual*, 1922, p. 164 :—

“ The briar cutting is a capital stock for all varieties. It undoubtedly produces the finest maiden plants and blooms, and does best on light soil. Its advantages over the Seedling briar are that it is easier to bud, that its roots run in lateral directions and consequently keep near to the surface, and therefore can more quickly assimilate liquid manure, whereas the roots of the seedling briar take a downward course, and do not respond to manurial treatment so quickly.”

Rev. D'ombrain, *Book on Roses*, p. 5 :—

“ Considered from every point of view there can be no question of the superiority of the briar cutting as a stock.”

Thomas, *The Rose Garden*, p. 201 :—

“ Preferred by exhibitors, surface rooting for feeding, flowers appear earlier, except for exhibitors not recommended, makes a big plant, which gives rise to suckers.”

Dean Hole, *Book about Roses*, p. 217 :—

“ I am, nevertheless, convinced that by far the greater number of the most perfect Roses may be, are, and still will be grown and shown from our indigenous British Briar, taken from the hedgerows, struck from cuttings, or raised from seed.”

A stock with clean, vigorous growth free of disease, with a rather thin bark and tremendously thorny; buds easily, but is inclined to sucker from the base, however carefully cuttings are prepared.

The maiden trees lifted with a very good and extensive root system, one which was not very deep rooting.

Senffs canina (Seedling).

The only reference I can find to this stock is by Wm. Kordes, previously recorded. A variety of healthy and vigorous growth, with light green shining foliage and wood; the latter ripens off in autumn to a dark brown-green, free of disease, and buds as easily as *R. canina*. The maiden trees lifted with a very good but deep-rooting system, not particularly fibrous.

Kokulinsky (Seedling).

No references to this stock available. A named and almost thornless *R. canina* seedling, with a compact top growth both healthy and vigorous; showed slight signs of mildew, buds easily as *R. canina*. The maiden trees lifted with a good, deep, but not particularly fibrous root system.*

Brogs canina (Seedling).

No reference to this stock is available. A rather mixed lot of *R. canina* seedlings with a few *R. Laxa* strain amongst them; buds easily; maiden trees lift with a similar root system as *R. canina* seedlings.

*This stock makes good maiden plants but very little root.—[E.D.]

Schmidt Ideal Canina (Seedling).

A named R. canina seedling, with healthy, clean growth. The foliage is of a light green, very much like Senffs canina. Free of disease; buds as R. canina seedling. The maiden trees lifted with a good, deep rooting system, but not fibrous.

Degens canina (Cutting).

No reference to this stock available. A mixed lot of apparently canina cuttings, producing an inferior lot to my own hedgerow R. canina cuttings, valueless for comparison.

Laxa (Seedling).

Taylor, *Roses and all about them*, p. 4 :—

“ A species of Rose known as Laxa is, in my opinion, the best for all soils of a light, dry character. R. Laxa is a native of Northern Asia, consequently its hardiness and robustness are unquestionable. The great virtue and value of R. Laxa lies in its root system.”

Jno. Bell, *Rose Annual*, 1924, p. 58 :—

“ There is one other stock which is held in high esteem by some Scottish growers of repute—R. Laxa. They maintain that it is superior to the briar, in that it grows a better head, the wood ripens better, and therefore there are fewer deaths during winter amongst the plants budded on this stock; and another very important claim made for Laxa is that plants grown on this stock are less susceptible to mildew. It is at the same time equally lasting and vigorous in its root action to the briar. My own experience of Laxa is of too short duration to warrant my expressing an opinion; but when I visited the nurseries of Messrs. Dobbie & Co., of Edinburgh, and was shown the Roses grown on Laxa by that able authority, Mr. Geo. M. Taylor, I must admit that they appeared to justify the claims made for that stock. But the real test is not in the nursery, but in the gardens of the amateurs throughout the length and breadth of the land. Therefore I am inclined to “ bide a wee,” like a canny Scot, before I eliminate the briar stock from chief place in my affections.”

Mrs. Wellesley-Piggott, *Rose Annual*, 1924, p. 133 :—

“ The Pernetiana varieties are all on the R. Laxa stock. I cannot speak too highly of the merits of that stock. It is thrifty, hardy, and produces wood with a brilliant dark green foliage. The blooms also come large and well formed.”

A fine, true lot of stocks, with a light blue-green foliage. Grows more rapidly from planting time than most stocks. The stem for budding is rather shorter than R. canina; a very sturdy compact grower, almost thornless and free of disease.

The maiden trees lifted with a very extensive and good root system of ample proportions, certainly beating ordinary R. canina seedlings.*

R. Rubiginosa (Seedling).

The Sweet Briar, a native species well known for the delicious fragrance of its leaves and the beauty of its bright scarlet fruit. Used for hybridizing Lord Penzance briars. Makes a dense, prickly growth, and buds as R. canina, but has a softer and thicker fleshy bark. The maiden trees lifted with a root system identical with that of R. canina seedlings.

Manetti (Cutting).

Pemberton, *Roses*, p. 199 :—

“ The wild wood is difficult to distinguish; as a stock the Manetti has this advantage over others : the sap is more abundant and more continuous, so that not only is the union of bud with stock more readily accomplished, but the stock retains its condition for budding until late in September, when other stocks, especially briars, have ceased to run. Owing to this abundance of sap budding on Manetti is more successful than any other kind. Roses worked on this stock make finer plants the first year, but it is a general opinion (some varieties excepted) that the plants do not last so long as those on the Briar. There is one class of Rose, however, for which the Manetti is not a lasting stock, and that is Teas; these should be budded on something else.”

*Plants budded on this stock are very prone to Rust.—[ED.]

Fletcher, *Roses for Market*, p. 11 :—

“ We can remember the time when 90 out of every 100 budded dwarf Roses were worked on the Manetti stock, that being before briar cuttings and seedling briars had been generally proved.”

D'ombrain, *Book on Roses*, p. 4 :—

“ Raised in the Botanic Gardens at Monza, Italy. As a stock for certain Ramblers it is excellent, but we could not recommend the amateur, when ordering a collection of Roses to specify for them on the Manetti stock, as such would be sure to give dissatisfaction, it being a notorious fact that they are failures when thus removed, gradually becoming less robust until they finally succumb.”

Paul, *The Rose Garden*, p. 172 :—

“ The Manetti is desirable for Roses in pots and admissible for hardy kinds when an extremely vigorous growth is desired ; it has been recommended for kinds of delicate growth which do not thrive on the Dog Rose ; but my experience does not uphold the recommendation. If a change of stock is necessary for such, it would seem that one of a finer, not coarser, nature than the Dog Rose should be employed. That the plants grow more vigorously on the Manetti the first year we do not deny ; but their subsequent decline is also more rapid.”

Thomas, *The Rose Book*, p. 202 :—

“ A tender stock and of little value save for budding ramblers upon and some of the strong H.P.'s and H.T.'s. Many failures in Rose growing can be traced to its use. A stock which should be banished from our gardens as far as possible.”

A true lot of healthy growth, rather subject to suckers, easy to bud, the maiden trees lifted with a good and extensive root system.

R. Laxa (Cutting).

This cutting gives a solid, wooded stock, not so pithy as *R. canina* ; showed slight signs of mildew ; buds easily if caught early. This stock

gave the lowest percentage of takes, and proved worthless for Teas. The maiden trees lifted with a good and extensive root system, but like other cutting stocks, were not deep rooting.

Polyantha (Seedling).

Thomas, *The Rose Book*, p. 203 :—

“Tea Roses grow remarkably well upon the Polyantha—at least, for a time.”

Paul, *The Rose Garden*, p. 260 :—

“This Rose makes a good stock for the majority of Tea scented Roses.”

A stock which requires careful preparation before planting, *i.e.*, trimming the necks free of fibrous roots, and even then at budding time fresh fibrous roots will have formed, making budding on this stock a slow and tedious process; makes very vigorous top growth, but has a short neck rather difficult to bud.

The maiden trees lifted with a very good, extensive and fibrous root system.

R. Rubrifolia (Seedling).

Paul, *The Rose Garden*, p. 263 :—

“This is an American Rose introduced in 1830, nearly scentless; abundant round Detroit and through all the Western States of Louisiana.”

Known also as R. Ferruginea, R. Pyrenaica, R. Romana and the Prairie Rose; a true lot of stocks, but very subject to mildew; has awkward short stem for budding. Makes fairly good growth of a most attractive colouring, and is largely used for decorative purposes. The maiden trees lifted with a rather weak root system; prone to suckers.

De la Grifferaie (Cutting).

Pemberton, *Roses*, p. 203 :—

“This stock is used principally for strong-growing pillar Roses; Dwarf Polyanthas and Chinas like it, but its coarse

growing nature tends to starve or smother the newly-inserted buds of less robust varieties."

Paul, *The Rose Garden*, p. 172 :—

"Is a good stock for Tea-scented and China Roses intended for pot culture. Some varieties, too, which do not thrive on the Manetti grow and flower well on this stock."

Thomas, *The Rose Book*, p. 203 :—

"This is a valueless stock, largely used by foreign growers."

Fletcher, *Roses for Market*, p. 11 :—

"Then at the end of the seventies came along the Italian stock De la Griffraie, which for a few seasons was adapted as a stock on which to work the Gloire de Dijon section and W. A. Richardson."

A clean, healthy stock which at budding time (July 15th) was smothered in bunches of double pink blossoms, easy to bud, but suckers badly, of very vigorous growth. The maiden trees lifted with an extensive, deep and fairly good root system.*

R. Setigera (Seedling).

Paul, *The Rose Garden*, p. 263 :—

"Rubrifolia Setigera, the type known also as the Bramble-leaved Rose. The flowers are pink in colour, and produced late in summer."

A true lot of stocks, but very fibrous rooted all over their very short stems. Very liable to suckers, which gave considerable trouble during the growing season. It has a thick bark and generally buds badly. The foliage is attractive in the autumn, and the maiden trees when lifted had suckers fully one yard long from tree. The root system was very poor and unhealthy.

Suckers badly, and soon outgrows the actual Rose.—[E.D.]

R. Rugosa (Seedling).

A stock of prickly, rough, coarse growth, very awkward to bud and subject to a tremendous amount of suckers. Although the percentage of takes was good the resulting maiden growth was of a yellow, sickly, unhealthy nature and the bloom worthless. The maiden trees lifted proved useless for garden work, being a mass of suckers with very little root system.

I regret that I am unable to include in my tabled list *R. Floribunda Moschata* (cuttings), but I should like to say that the small quantity of this stock I tried gave 100 per cent. take with *Mme. Butterfly*, and that the growth of maiden trees exceeded by far the growth made by the same Rose on any of the other 20 varieties of stocks included in my trial; in fact, on one maiden tree (which had not been disbudded) I counted 103 buds, and it easily beat any other stock for floriferousness.

This stock has proved perfectly free of mildew, is exceedingly vigorous, and bears a not unattractive lemon-white cluster of Roses about 1 inch in diameter, with a striking yellow centre, followed in autumn by bunches of small, bright scarlet hips useful for winter decoration. It is a most rampant grower, with good, solid wood; not too pithy; cuttings root readily, and like *R. Rugosa* it can be budded the first season. Altogether this stock has most favourably impressed me by what I have seen in the one season's acquaintance. It lifts with a most extraordinary mass of very extensive fibrous roots.

The plants which gave the strongest and most consistent growth the first year as maidens were those budded on *Senffs* and *Kokulinsky*. They gave 93.5 and 86.10 per cent. take with the *Teas* respectively, as against *R. Laxa* cuttings 13.5. They would certainly be calculated to conform somewhat to what the Americans term a "universal stock," the total percentages being 93.15.

Next in prominence came *Schmidt's Ideal* with 91.5. All three of the above stocks are named seedling *R. caninas*, sub-species of true strain, and they each gave a very small percentage of shot buds—a distinct advantage if budding is followed by a severe winter.

These seedlings are closely followed by *R. canina* cuttings, which gave 91.5 take; but the very large number of shot buds, viz., 44.20, would prove rather a disadvantage some seasons, and although the cuttings were carefully prepared, a strong tendency to suckering was observable. Possibly the generous cultivation accorded all the stocks had a particular effect upon the quantity of shot buds in this case; but certainly the oft-repeated advice not to give stocks too generous treatment or your buds will be swamped and a bad take result, was not apparent in my trials of the 1924-5 season.

R. Rugosa cuttings gave a strong plant with a good percentage of takes; but here again the shot buds were prevalent, and suckers most objectionable. I dread to think of the novice with Roses on this stock, however useful it may prove in the hands of the expert.

R. canina seedlings gave very uneven growth, and did not compare favourably with the selected named sub-species mentioned previously.

Polyantha seedlings gave a very good account of themselves throughout the season and proved especially good in autumn. *R. Laxa* seedlings, which gave a good percentage with the H.T.'s and Pernetianas and poor with the Teas, was very early in ripening off, and does not appear to be a useful stock for autumn Roses in the South. The last five stocks in my table were only tried with H.T.'s and Pernetianas, the Teas being omitted; but no stock proved worthy of any mention. I have endeavoured to set out faithfully the performance of the various stocks in my soil their first season, but the most important and critical periods are to follow. The transplanting and subsequent doings are of far greater importance to the bulk of Rose growers who do not bud their own Roses, and I hope to continue and chronicle future results. If there are keen Rosarians who have, or are, pursuing a similar trial, I shall be very pleased to receive their observations for comparison. The subject is one worthy of the fullest possible investigation and would, indeed, be most suitable for inclusion in the oft-spoken-of trial Rose garden. Personally, I think the acme of success depends more upon the root stock than the soil.



CHERRY (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

CHERRY.
(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown, Northern Ireland.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit, Show of New Roses, 1926.

A delightful Rose. The blooms are very pretty in the bud, but open somewhat raggedly. The colour is a rosy cerise with golden reverse. Fragrant. The habit of growth is vigorous, and the foliage a dark glossy green. Will be a pretty bedding Rose.

MORE RANDOM NOTES.

By J. G. GLASSFORD, Didsbury, near Manchester.

It is difficult to write an interesting and connected story about Roses in small compass; there are so many things to say that do not seem quite relevant that the result is apt to remind one of the country store which stocks oilskins, bags of flour, firelighters, bacon, fish-hooks and the like.

In the 1926 *Rose Annual* I tried to explain and interest members in the raising of Roses from seed. A friend of mine has been trying to grow Roses from seed for three years and has never raised a single one, while I appear to be like the "Old Woman" of Shoe fame. What could be the reason? On comparing notes closely I find the only difference is that whereas his greenhouse has a minimum temperature of 55 deg. F., rising to 70 deg. F., mine seldom exceeds 50 deg. F. maximum in December, January, February, and I fear often goes down to 40 deg. F. on cold nights. In the light of my own experience his house is too warm, and mine (by accident, I admit) seems about right.

Rose seeds do not germinate in the summer, and I can only think my friend's seed were waiting for the winter which never came.

Here is my experience in one case: I took some seed of the species Rose, *R. Davidii*, and sowed half in one box and half in another. One box was never out of the greenhouse for about fifteen months, and not

one seedling appeared. The other box was not in the greenhouse for twelve months, but was brought in at the end of that time (about the beginning of January), and in a few weeks up came a number of seedlings. These were picked out, and as no more appeared I thought I would give them another period of cold treatment, so out they were put again for a week or two and then brought in. Another crop came up, and the same process was repeated, with the same result a third time, after which the box was left outside, and a few came up in April in the natural way.

All this, I think, proves that too much continuous heat is not the way to treat Rose seeds, and it makes the cold frame—anyway, to start with—worth trying.

Another thing which is in my mind to mention has also to do with temperature. We have all had it drummed into us to protect the roots of Roses from frost. I have not said much, but have had "ma doots" about what I have been told, and of what I have read on the subject, so one cold evening last winter (1925) I took three Rose trees (on briar stock) and laid them without protection of any sort on the lawn and put a registering thermometer beside them. In the morning the thermometer showed 10 degrees of frost, and the plants were frozen stiff. They were then collected and buried entirely in dry sand and left there until the frost went quite away, after which I potted them up and grew them in the coldhouse, and not one of them showed the slightest ill effect from the treatment they had received. It might be of interest to say that the three Roses were Betty Uprichard, Los Angeles and Marcia Stanhope, and were plants I had to demonstrate with at a small lecture I had given, and were good specimens of well-ripened and well-grown plants.

So much for that side of it; but it may reasonably be asked: "If not frost, what is it that does the damage?" Two points I would like you to notice are: first, the wood was ripe; and second, the plants had been out of the ground for a day or two, care having been taken that they did not get too dried up. Under these conditions

I contend frost need not be feared. Sappy wood is affected by frost, and if your plants start into growth during winter or early spring and cold, dry winds come along, or keen frosts, you may look out for trouble.

From my own personal observations cold, dry winds are the Rose's worst enemy. The flow of sap is stopped by the cold, and the moisture is all carried away by evaporation. One finds this happening particularly with late planting, where plants have not had time to get established. This is, no doubt, doubly true in the case of late planted standards.

If we Rose growers would take a lesson from caterpillars we would be wise, for they spin up and go to sleep on the north side of a tree or wall, away from the sun, so that they may not be awakened too soon by the sun. What is death to the moth and butterfly is an intermittent cold and warm winter and spring. They waken with the warmth and die of the cold.

My advice, therefore, is to protect Rose trees from heat as much as from cold, dry winds; do not coddle into growth, or you will literally kill with kindness. In other words, keep your Rose trees as inactive during the winter months as you can.

I understand that in some parts of America the winter practice is to let the ground get well frozen and then cover up the plants for the winter; the object being to keep them cold and dormant, and to prevent the evaporation of moisture from the stems by cold, dry winds.

A large number of our members have never seen the dormant eye or bud spring into growth after the top of the stock has been cut away in February. In this case the weather seems to affect it little, and I feel confident it must be the strong flow of sap from a good, young established root supplying more moisture than the wind can rob from it.

The behaviour of Roses under glass has always been somewhat of a puzzle to me, and it has only dawned on me recently that the probable explanation is that they suffer in the same way as the monkeys did at the Zoo—from want of ultra violet rays.

Why was it that plants grown under glass on being put out in the sun seemed to have their leaves burnt? My theory at the present is that the reason is the same as in the case of the tripper's nose peeling after exposure in the sun. Ordinary glass excludes the ultra violet rays, so does town smoke, so that Roses and noses are affected in the same way by a sudden overdose of what is generally known as sunburn.

There is a new glass called "Vitaglass" which allows these particular rays to pass, and I am trying a few squares of this as an experiment, and may let you know the result later on. This new glass seems to promise great possibilities; its effect on growth, flowers, colour, fruit, seed, germination, etc., must be interesting in the extreme. I do not doubt that some of the wideawake growers are alive to the possibilities of this glass; also of the new lamps being used for the production of these essential rays. I would like to have a shot with the lamps myself, but I shall, I fear, have to be content with the glass alone at present.

Some readers may remember I commented on the curious fact that some varieties of the wild Roses only grew in certain districts, and it seems rather more than likely that the quality, and also the quantity of the light may have a lot to do with it, keeping in mind the fact that the further north one goes the longer light there is in the summer, but the less there is in winter; also the purity of the atmosphere improves as the chimneys are left behind. In Perthshire I have seen peaches ripe and beautifully grown without protection of any kind, except the protection of another sort—a bull terrier!

Before laying down my pen may I say a word about a class of people who have what I call the "geranium mind"; so long as they confined their attention to geraniums the Rosarian did not require to worry over much; but a number of them have given up growing

geraniums and have taken to growing Roses, bringing their "geranium mind" to bear on the subject; all jazz colours, quite independent of form and fragrance, are pounced upon and planted.

Will all honest Rosarians, when given an opportunity, quietly and firmly discourage the planting of this jazz type of Rose. It is quite possible that these gaudy gardeners tend to strengthen the popular idea that modern Roses are deficient in perfume and form.

I notice that some of the neighbours' forest trees have gone as coal substitutes: well, "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good."

Much of what I have written is speculation and theory; but do not forget that the benefit derived from the use of the hoe is an established fact.

May I say that I can see as far through a privet hedge as most people, but I have not seen any good in it yet.

Since writing the foregoing notes, it might be of interest to say that the greenhouse Davidii seeds, after outside treatment, are coming up in breathless haste just twelve months after their hardy brethren.



Mrs. Tresham Gilbey (H.T.), Chaplin Bros., 1923.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding. A fine Rose. Prune 4.

Maud Cuming (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1923.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Nur Mahal (H. Musk), J. H. Pemberton, 1923.—Vigorous. Garden, bush, pillar. Prune 6.

Orange King (poly.), W. Cutbush & Son, 1923.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. Prune 4.

Penelope (H. Musk), J. H. Pemberton, 1923.—Vigorous. Garden. Prune 6.

Phyllis Bide (Cl. poly.), A. Bide & Sons, 1923.—Vigorous. Garden, pillar. Prune 10.

Pink Delight (poly.), Laxton Bros.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Single flowering. Prune 4.

Queenie Robinson (H.T.), W. Easlea & Sons, 1924.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Red Star (H.T.), Verschuren, 1918.—Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Salmon Spray (H.T.), P. Grant, 1925.—Vigorous bush. Garden. Prune 4.

Scarlet Glory (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1925.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Sensation (H.T.), E. G. Hill, 1924.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. Prune 4.

Shot Silk (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1924.—Moderately vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding, pot. Very sweetly scented. Prune 4.

Vesuvius (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1924.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Single flowering. Prune 4.

White Ensign (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1925.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. Good. Prune 4.

William Bowyer (H.T.), Chaplin Bros., 1923.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

William Kordes (H.T.), Wm. Kordes, 1923.—Moderate. Garden, bedding, pot. Best as a maiden. Prune 4.

**A Descriptive List of Newer Roses which are not in
the last edition of the "Select List of Roses and
Instructions for Pruning."**

*Instructions for pruning are indicated by numbers,
thus: Prune 4 & 5 means prune according to
Instructions 4 & 5 of "Select List of Roses and
Instructions for Pruning."*

*For explanations of the terms used in this List see
Introductory Remarks—Pages 13–16 of "Select
List of Roses and Instructions for Pruning."*

Alice Amos (poly.), D. Prior & Son, 1923.—
Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. Single flowering.
Prune 4.

Allen Chandler (H.T.), Prince, 1924.—Very
vigorous. Garden, pillar. Prune 10.

Angele Pernet (Pern.), Pernet-Ducher, 1924.—
Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. Very good. Prune 4.

Barbara Robinson (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1925.
—Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Betty Hulton (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1923.—
Vigorous. Garden. Prune 4.

Captain F. S. Harvey Cant (H.T.), F. Cant & Co.,
1925.—Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, pot. Prune 3.

Captain Ronald Clerk (Pern.), S. McGredy & Son,
1923.—Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Chastity (H.T.), F. Cant & Co., 1924.—Very
vigorous climber. Garden. Prune 10.

Christine Prior (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1924.—
Vigorous. Garden. Prune 4.

Climbing General McArthur (H.T.), Hugh Dickson,
1923.—Very vigorous. Garden, pillar. Prune 10.

Climbing Ophelia (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1920.
—Very vigorous. Garden, pillar. Prune 10.

ROSES *v.* THE WINTER OF 1925-26.

By FRANK CANT, Braiswick, Colchester.

The unexpected vagaries of our climate will always eliminate the possibility of monotony in the culture of the Rose, but those extravagant variations occasion much greater anxiety in these days of racial advancement than when the blood of the Hybrid Perpetual maintained a certain supremacy in the constitution of its earlier offspring.

The introduction of the brilliantly coloured Pernetiana family has necessitated many close relationships by which, under the inexorable law of Nature, constitutional qualities have suffered in varying degrees.

It is only a question of time when—by the scientific application of the hybridist—this imperfection will be remedied, but extreme climatic variation will, in the meantime, undoubtedly claim its predestined victims.

The period under review—the winter of 1925-6—will long be remembered, not so much for its low temperatures, but for the sunlessness of the autumn in which the later growth had not a chance to properly ripen.

With the arrival of November, 1925, rain fell so continuously, for a considerable period, that the ground was completely waterlogged, and remained so well into the spring. When planting operations are necessarily conducted under such conditions, failure in some cases is inevitable.

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Roses are luckily blessed with an extraordinary sense of self-preservation, and the number which survived this trying ordeal was really remarkable, although many will need the warmth of another summer to completely restore their vitality.

As one naturally anticipated, the Pernetianas were the greatest sufferers, although I noticed quite a number of Hybrid Teas, such as C. V. Haworth, Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald, H. D. M. Barton, Lord Charlemont, and Liberty, obviously far from happy, while General MacArthur, Caroline Testout, Mrs. John Laing, Ulrich Brunner, Betty Upchurch, Hugh Dickson, and similar varieties remained untouched.

March—always an anxious time—brought no reprieve, proving the driest and most searching for many years, and except where the hoe was put into immediate operation the soil rapidly became so dry and hard, that forking furnished the only means of preventing the soil from cracking, and so allowing the moisture, then so necessary to assist the initial flow of sap, to escape.

April was kindlier than usual and gave its due quota of sunshine and showers, with just sufficient frost to check any disposition towards premature activity. Up to the end of the month the trees which had survived the winter floods looked well and promising, and one looked forward to a real Rose summer; but, alas! May was reserving more of her notorious treachery, and excelled herself in variations of summer heat and winter cold, with night frosts of varying degrees which literally crippled the embryo shoots of the early June flowers.

Roses were not alone in this sweeping devastation, for the fruit orchards throughout the country were robbed of their harvest by the intermittent frosts which ruined the blossom.

June gave us of her best, and was an ideal month in every respect, providing that humid atmosphere so necessary to promote growth sufficiently rapid to resist injury from insect pests and mildew, with the result that the early flowers were remarkable for their size and brilliance of colouring, although partially deformed by frost.

Close on the heels of "dripping June" the early July Roses were really superb until the tropical heat set in on the 12th of the month. The change that was brought about was magical, and three days later there were few blooms large enough for buttonholes, while the plants themselves seemed to give up all efforts to function.

The Teas alone continued to thrive, and seemed to revel in the conditions they had not experienced for years.

I noticed that following the tropical heat referred to, not a few of the older established Rose trees, as well as those more recently transplanted, suddenly became affected with Black Spot, defoliated and then died. This was especially apparent in beds exposed to the afternoon sun, presumably because of the greater variation in afternoon and night temperatures.

Looking back on the past it might possibly have been worse, but not much, and it is preferable to anticipate the future with a Rosarian's faith and hope, viewing 1925-6 with the optimism of a fellow countryman who lost both his feet in the war, and when condolences were extended expressed the opinion that it might have been far worse, for, like the Roses of last winter, he had always suffered untold agonies from "cold feet."



MEMORIES AND THOUGHTS.

By G. BURCH, Peterborough.

When looking through a list of Roses that were sent out as new varieties in 1875—32 in number—I was reminded that in those days we were indebted almost entirely to the French raisers for new productions.

In those times November was always a month of great interest, as it was during that period the package containing the new Roses arrived. How carefully they were unpacked! Every shoot was carefully covered and bound with moss, the plants being then placed in cold frames and buried in cocoanut fibre. In December grafting began, and each plant was made to give as many grafts as possible.

The stock used in those days was the Manetti, which had been potted up in readiness some time previously so as to be well established.

By the end of March or early April considerable growth would have been made, and the young plants would then be potted on into 5-inch pots. They would then be ready for distribution to other nurserymen for further propagation.

Of this list only four varieties will be remembered to-day, viz.: Duke of Edinburgh, H.P., sent out by Schwartz; Duc de Montpensier, H.P., sent out by Leveque; Jean Liabaud, H.P., sent out by Liabaud; and Prince Arthur, H.P., sent out by B. R. Cant.

The years 1865–1885 was the period of high-water mark for the Hybrid Perpetual and Tea-scented Roses. Hybrid Perpetuals of brilliant red and dark velvety crimson and many shades of pink, rich

in fragrance, form and size, all that could be desired. Varieties such as Alfred Colomb, Charles Lefebvre, Marie Baumann, Maurice Bernardin, Horace Vernet, Xavier Olibo, and others rich both in colour and fragrance, far surpassed the majority of crimson Roses among the Hybrid Teas we have to-day.

Among the Tea-scented Roses, Anna Olivier, Catherine Mermet, Comtesse de Nadaillac, Marie van Houtte, Souv. d'un Ami, Rubens, and others all very beautiful in their way, were also at their zenith.

Many of these old varieties have disappeared from our gardens, but the very mention of their names will awaken visions of the past to many Rosarians.

Perhaps in the near future some keen "Historian of the Rose" will write the history of *Roses of high degree*, that stood out as landmarks in past years, creations of wondrous beauty that gave delight to their happy possessors, and were the admiration of all who beheld them, but which are now only flowers of memory.

It is noticeable that at some period of its existence a particular Rose quickly reaches the zenith of its perfection, and only retains that position for a very limited time.

In some instances, however, varieties such as Mrs. John Laing have held their own for 20 or even 30 years, but they gradually deteriorate, and this accounts for their absence from our gardens to-day.

I have made a few notes of some of these Roses of distinction, besides those already mentioned, and have no hesitation in placing Maréchal Niel at the head of the list. It is a Rose that is probably unique. It was introduced in 1864, and to-day we see quite nice blooms, and especially those exhibited by that veteran, Mr. A. R. Goodwin. To many they are not comparable to those of 40 or 50 years ago, but the excellence of the variety has been retained so long that even to-day, when a raiser of new Roses desires to describe one of his new yellow productions he likens it to Maréchal Niel.

The Rose that had, perhaps, the most brief period of popularity was Cleopatra, a Tea-scented variety. When the Society held its Exhibition at Windsor in 1894, a box of this variety was staged, with blooms of immense size. A lovely pink colour, it reached a perfection that was, I believe, never repeated, and in a couple of years' time she was lost sight of altogether.

In the year 1882 the first pure white Hybrid Perpetual came to us from France, Merveille de Lyon—a Rose without fragrance—but it held its own until the coming of Frau Karl Druschki, of which it was one of the parents.

In 1883 a box of 24 blooms of Her Majesty, of immense size and good form, was staged for the first time at the N. R. S. Exhibition at South Kensington, and created the greatest wonder. This variety, too, has long been discarded.

In 1877 we had A. K. Williams, a fine crimson Rose of perfect form, often receiving the medal as the best H.P. in the Show, but it was not a sturdy grower. Ulrich Brunner, sent out during 1881, gave handsome blooms for many years, but only moderate flowers are now seen, whereas at one time, soon after its introduction, an amateur cut from four trees 12 blooms that won the first prize in a particular class, although that class was open to both nurserymen and amateurs, and many competed.

One could go on enumerating many others, but space will not permit. On coming to the Hybrid Tea section, we find Bessie Brown, Mildred Grant, Alice Lindsell and others, that for a time were among the best Roses; these, too, have gradually gone under.

Among the Tea-scented Roses Mrs. Foley Hobbs ranks very high, and well sustains its popularity; but Maman Cochet, which was good for so long, the Rose *par excellence*, is waning.

The question then arises, why is it that some Roses have a longer period of perfection than others? The reason may be found partly in their constitution. The varieties that are stronger growers, such as

Frau Karl Druschki, Hugh Dickson, George Dickson and Avoca, will long outlive the short, stumpy growers such as Florence Forrester and Mrs. George Norwood, sorts that quickly exhaust themselves by prolific blooming.

Another reason why some varieties quickly lose favour is their liability to disease; for instance, Juliet, although a strong grower, is subject to almost every kind of disease, and there are others of the same type. These are varieties that should be discarded, as they not only go from bad to worse, but infect other plants. Very frequently the weak or short-growing varieties are pruned much too severely, and so lose their stamina. For instance, if a plant of Mildred Grant is allowed to grow 2 or 3 feet high, much better blooms are obtained. This also applies to weak or short-growing Teas. When left unpruned Madame Hoste will attain to more than 6 feet high and 4 feet across, and our Hon. Secretary could tell you of a plant of the Polyantha Rose, Perle d'Or, usually so short and stumpy, that has never been pruned, but with time rising to over 7 feet high and 10 feet through. To-day we enjoy a rich abundance of Roses, both in colour and form, with an ever increasing list of new varieties; but we must admit that too many have constitutions that are all too weak, and petals all too few.

In seeking to obtain novelty of colour raisers have been using varieties as parents that are comparatively new, and we are to-day a very long way from Nature's own Roses, where our pioneers began.

THE ONE VARIETY RULE.

By Major A. D. G. SHELLEY, R.E., Guildford.

I think it is time that some of the fundamental principles of Rose-growing as originally laid down by the great authorities of the past, should be examined in the light of our fuller knowledge, and this appears the more necessary as Rosarians, in common with less cultured folk, persist in accepting such principles as permanently correct. This opinion is my excuse for drawing attention to the old-time and generally accepted dictum that one, and only one, variety of Rose should be grown in one bed. It is fairly obvious that the reasons for prescribing this practice were the avoidance of harlequin colour effects, irregularities in the habits of growth, and possible complications in cultivation. When the varieties of Roses in cultivation were numbered by scores instead of by hundreds as now, and there really were marked differences in colour and shape between the popular kinds, these reasons had much force; but as things are now it seems to me that changes in conditions justify some departure from the ancient precepts. In support of this contention it may be observed that as many modern varieties of Roses fade to very different colours from those of the opening blooms, the restriction of one variety to each bed does not invariably secure the desired uniformity of colour effect. It is further to be noticed that many modern Roses are very much alike in colour and shape; in fact, I believe it is quite possible to plant a bed with 20 or more varieties and to defy the most learned pundit to distinguish from examination at 10 yards' distance between the different kinds.

As so many different Roses are much alike in general effect, and as the planting of one variety in a bed does not necessarily guarantee uniformity in colour, it is not unreasonable to ask why we are still

being told that we must never "mix." It is all very well for the millionaire grower who can afford a large number of beds to obey this precept, but it is hard on the Rose lover who is not overburdened with this world's goods, to be condemned to grow, perhaps, less than a dozen different kinds, and to forego the fascinating pleasure of studying the beauties and idiosyncrasies of the many lovely varieties which have been developed in recent years. In protesting against rigid adherence to the one variety rule I do not advocate indiscriminate mixing. Some colours, of course, do quarrel violently and should not be closely associated, but the field for selection is now so large that it is easy to group Roses into collections containing several varieties whose colours do not clash, and which can be planted in one bed without offending anyone's artistic sensibilities. In some gardens an attempt at compromise is made by grouping in each bed several varieties in sets of three or more plants. To my way of thinking this arrangement is not invariably satisfactory, and it certainly may develop a patchwork effect, which is not so pleasing as the result of planting single specimens of the different varieties separately.

In opposing a rigid observance of the one variety rule, I have not overlooked the fact that habit of growth has some bearing on the subject. It is, of course, admitted that the indiscriminate mixing of Roses of dwarf and vigorous growing habit is not satisfactory, but as it is generally possible to plant the taller kinds in the centres and the shorter Roses towards the outsides of the beds, habit of growth is not so important as it would at first sight appear to be. No doubt in some cases this factor might operate against the inclusion of a particular variety in a particular bed, but speaking generally habit of growth should be no bar to the breaking of this old one variety rule.

Apart from the grouping aspect of the question, the practice of growing several varieties, but only a few plants of each, is sometimes deprecated on the grounds that it prevents the grower from forming any reliable opinion as to the value of any of the varieties grown. I do not agree with this view, for although one cannot condemn on such insufficient data, it can be assumed with some confidence that a kind which does well when represented by a few plants, is capable of giving equally satisfactory results when more extensively grown.

J. C. THORNTON.
(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. BEES LTD., Chester.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit, Provincial Show, Leeds, 1926.

A glowing crimson scarlet Rose. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the blooms, which are well formed, are carried erect; but they are only medium-sized, and unfortunately have very little perfume. The foliage is a light olive green, fairly free of mildew. Its brilliant telling colour will make it a Rose that is wanted. In commerce.



J. C. THORNTON (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

THE NOMENCLATURE OF ROSES.

By EDMOND T. GANN, O.B.E., Whitstable.

Many, if not all of us, have a bee in our bonnets and, maybe, some who care to wade through this will lay the charge at my door. None the less a casual glance at any Rose catalogue will reveal an undue propensity on the part of raisers to run in the groove which leads to the naming of a new flower after an individual, sometimes distinguished, and frequently not. I want to suggest that a little consideration will disclose that the beauty of our English language provides a far wider, better field, the use of which will indicate more aptly the colour, parentage, or any other special characteristics of the flower, and also that the wider use of a practice which has to some extent already been exploited in bestowing a name indicative of the district or place of birth seems more appropriate.

Taking a catalogue at random I find that of 403 Roses listed no less than 275 bear personal names, while in the Society's list of Exhibition Roses over 80 per cent. are thus shown. The practice is, of course, time honoured, and as we are a conservative people its disappearance is unlikely; but I should like to submit, for the consideration of raisers especially, whether it will not be better in the future to develop on broader lines. In recent years there have been signs of such development, and one was pleased to see among this year's New Roses several which indicated a growing tendency to name them more appropriately.

To many, I believe, this practice will commend itself much more strongly than that which at present preponderates. How many of those whose names are included in the percentage given above can

lay any claim to distinction in the Rose world by his or her work as a Rosarian, in any one or more of the various ways by which the love of the Rose may be perpetuated or encouraged? Even when it is intended thus to link up the name of an individual whose claims to the honour would not be disputed the purpose too often, alas, is defeated by the ephemeral popularity of the Rose selected. Many Roses which in their medal year bid fair to create a reputation fail to stand time's inexorable test, and the honour intended lapses with the failure. Two such come to mind in those named after the late and present Hon. Secretaries of the Society. I feel sure that none will dispute that the work of the late Edward Mawley and that of our present genial Secretary deserve a better fate than to be bound up, as it is, with Roses which year by year recede into obscurity. Indeed, in the case of the latter in one of this year's catalogues the Rose is described as "a most disappointing variety, as the flowers rarely come perfect."

To exhibitors many of the names bestowed are a bugbear. I know of no greater thrill than that which comes when one has got the ball plumb in the middle of the bat, with the result that a well-timed effort goes sailing over the ropes. But the Rosarian will say, perhaps, that even this is bettered by the staging of a perfect bloom. With size, shape, and colour all more than satisfactory, and the flower in the top corner of the box timed to a minute, there is but to write its name in the minute or two remaining. Then comes the tug-of-war. Memory fails in deciding whether the Christian or surname bestowed upon the flower contains two consecutive consonants or one only. In despair the immediate neighbour is consulted. He "does not grow it" and cannot help, while another is "uncertain." At length after wasting valuable time an official is found who solves the difficulty; but it has been an unhappy moment in the fear of perpetrating a "bloomer." This picture may be overdrawn, but the moral remains. I well remember at a local show the popular secretary—a well-known exhibitor in the past—puzzling his brains to give correctly to the Press representative "Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau," and being saved only by the kindly help of our President. Why run the risk when there are names like "Dainty Bess," "Admiration," "Courage," etc., available for the seeking? Imagine the former described, to coin a name, as

"Mrs. Elizabeth Slingsby-Beharrill" or some other equally unknown personage, and draw the obvious conclusion.

Commercially, too, a name readily spoken and appealing to one's sense of fitness must surely have the stronger appeal. Lately, when showing a beautiful bloom on a tree to a friend, he enquired the name and was informed. His reply was "I shall not get that one—it is too much of a tongue twister." The remark does not exaggerate when applied to several Roses.

Again, the personal name has other disadvantages. The description "a drooping habit, loses colour with the first drop of rain, or quickly loses its shape" applies to some of the Roses one might name, but is scarcely a complimentary connection with the ladies whose names they bear, or for that matter the gentlemen either.

In our beautiful language there is a grand and almost inexhaustible field to link up with the name the special characteristics of the flower, and when this is supplemented by some reference to the place of birth or its parentage this field becomes wider still. "Avoca," "Pax," "Gorgeous" and many others readily called to mind illustrate the former, while in the latter connection one was glad to see "Portadown single" among this year's New Roses. Why have Colchester, Hitchin, Belfast and other Rose centres missed the honour? "Columbia" is another about whose birthplace no doubt arises, and it would not be difficult to select others equally well named.

As regards parentage this, perhaps, provides even better a way for the exercise of ingenuity to produce an apt and happy effort. What can be more appropriate than some of the names given to horses, such as "Purple Torch" by "Royal Canopy-Hemp," or "Panic" by "Hurry On-Volcanic." Perhaps someone hereafter will stage a cross from, say, "Columbia-America" or "Gorgeous-Avoca," and in naming it obtain an equally successful result; if so, the effort would seem more satisfactory from most points of view than a personal name bestowed out of compliment to one who may have done nothing to deserve it.

PORTADOWN BEDDER. (H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown, Northern Ireland.

Exhibited at the Southport Show.

This is one of those many coloured varieties so difficult to describe, but the coloured illustration is a faithful reproduction. The blooms, which are inclined to be a little globular, are very freely produced on upright stems. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching. The foliage is a pale green on top, red underneath, fairly free of mildew. Fragrant. Will be a very interesting bedding variety, and one that we shall all want.



PORTADOWN BEDDER (H.T.).

THE NEW ROSES OF 1926.

By THE EDITOR.

During the past year we have seen a greater number of New Roses staged for an award than in any previous year, but owing to the weather conditions that prevailed just previous to the Shows, which seemed almost deliberately hostile to Roses, raisers of new varieties never had a real opportunity of staging their productions at their best.

I have often thought it would be a great advance if a way could be found to enable raisers to stage their new productions, for inspection by the New Seedling Rose Committee, on a given day once a week during the months of July and September. There are, however, many difficulties in the way that seem quite impossible to overcome, and one of the greatest is the present cost of transit.

Perhaps one day we may be fortunate enough to see all the new productions that have received, or are staged for an award, growing under just ordinary conditions. Their true relative value could then be arrived at with greater certainty, and any variety thought worthy could receive a special award. The award of the Gold Medal, or Certificate of Merit, would not be interfered with in any way whatever, but the present procedure would be continued. The special award would hallmark a particular variety as a Super Rose, one that would, amongst its other good points, be known to do well under ordinary general garden cultivation.

The Spring Show was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall on April 23rd. At this Show all Roses staged have been grown under glass. A Gold Medal was awarded to :—

Dame Edith Helen (H.T.). A Dickson & Sons, Ltd. See page 57.

Lady Margaret Stewart (H.T.). A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.

A very beautiful Rose of somewhat variable colour, old gold, shaded light yellow on the outsides of the petals. The blooms are very large and double. The foliage is a shining dark green with serrated edges. A good Exhibition Rose.

A Certificate of Merit was awarded to:—

Thelma (Hybrid wich). W. Easlea & Sons.

This is a rampant growing Climber of the Tausendschon type. The colour is a soft blush pink. It is very persistent flowering, and retains its blooms for a very great length of time. The plant staged was grown under glass, but it was again exhibited at the Summer Show, when, unfortunately, the blooms were not sufficiently expanded. One of the parents is Paul's Scarlet Climber. Awarded the Cory Cup for the best New Climbing Rose of the year. In commerce 1927.

Maud E. Gladstone (poly. pom.). Bees, Ltd.

A very pretty polyantha Rose of a free flowering and bushy habit. The colour is a pleasing pink. The blooms are very double and of a large type, opening very full; the edges of the petals are waved. A charming pot Rose.

The Summer Show was held in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on July 2nd and 3rd, when a Gold Medal was awarded to:—

Lady Helen Maglona (H.T.). A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.

A very fine Rose. The colour is crimson, richly shaded on the upper sides of the petals. The medium sized blooms are a good shape, pointed, and are carried on stiff upright stems. Sweetly fragrant. The habit of growth is free and branching, with dark foliage. The plant exhibited was free of mildew.

A Certificate of Merit was awarded to:—

Everest (H.T.). W. Easlea & Sons.

A Rose of the largest size. The colour is pure white on the outer petals, slightly flushed gold in the centre. The blooms are a perfect shape and carried erect on stiff stems. Delightfully fragrant. The habit of growth is fairly vigorous, and should be the ideal of those enthusiasts that delight in the perfect bloom. In commerce,

Bedford Crimson (H.T.). Laxton Bros.

A somewhat pleasing Rose of a deep dark red colour. The blooms, which are very freely produced, are of a fairly good shape with stiff petals. Very sweetly scented. The habit of growth is free and branching. The foliage dark green, free of mildew. A good bedding Rose. In commerce.

Billy Boy (H.T.). G. Beckwith & Sons.

This is a very pretty Rose, and one that attracted a deal of attention, probably on account of its lovely buttercup yellow colour. The blooms are charming in the bud, but open almost single, displaying a big circle of stamens, which add additional charm. Fragrant. The habit of growth is vigorous, with bright green foliage and red wood. A very charming decorative Rose. In commerce.

Lincoln Seedling (H.T.). G. Beckwith & Sons.

A very pretty little Rose. The colour is orange scarlet, with gold at the base. The blooms are well formed and freely produced on long stiff stems. The habit of growth is fairly vigorous, and the plant exhibited was free of mildew. A fine bedding variety. This Rose has been re-named "Cuba."

Princess Elizabeth of Greece (H.T.). Chaplin Bros. See page 152.

The Provincial Show was held at Leeds on July 18th and 14th, and a Gold Medal was awarded to:—

Hon. Charlotte Knollys (H.T.). Bees, Ltd. See page 43.

N

A Certificate of Merit was awarded to :—

J. C. Thornton (H.T.). Bees, Ltd. See page 202.

Pride of Hurst (poly. pom.). Elisha J. Hicks. See page 87.

The Special Show of New Roses was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall on July 23rd. A Gold Medal was awarded to :—

Lady Worthington Evans (H.T.). A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.

A showy Rose. The colour is a bright scarlet with light maroon at base. The blooms are globular and rather thin. Very fragrant. The growth is vigorous and branching, with purplish foliage. A garden variety that is sometimes large enough for Exhibition purposes. In commerce.

A Certificate of Merit was awarded to :—

Charming Princess (Pern.). T. Hancock.

This is a very pretty sport from the **Queen Alexandra Rose**, to which it is identical except in colour. Old gold, lightly tipped with scarlet on the edges of the petals. In commerce.

Adele Crofton (H.T.). A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.

A sweetly perfumed Rose of a golden yellow colour, shaded peach. The blooms are very double, finely pointed in the bud, but opening very flat. The habit of growth is very vigorous, and the foliage a bright dark green.

The special Provincial Show was held at Southport on August 25th, 26th and 27th.

A Certificate of Merit was awarded to :—

Sir David Davies (H.T.). S. McGredy & Son. See page 139.

Portadown Yellow (H.T.). S. McGredy & Son. See page 212.

Mrs. Wheatcroft (Pern.). Wheatcroft Bros.

A sport from the Queen Alexandra Rose, identical to Charming Princess.

The Autumn Show was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall on September 10th and 11th.

A Gold Medal was awarded to :—

Patience (H.T.). S. McGredy & Son. See page 109.

A Certificate of Merit was awarded to :—

James Ferris (H.T.). Dr. Campbell Hall.

A very large Rose of a creamy white colour. The blooms, which are of an enormous size, are produced singly on long stiff stems. The growth is very vigorous and upright. Perpetual flowering. A fine Exhibition Rose. In commerce.

Charles P. Kilham (H.T.). G. Beckwith & Son.

A very pretty Rose. In the summer time the blooms are a brilliant nasturtium red, but in the autumn they come much paler. They are a good shape, with stiff petals, and carried erect on long upright stems. Fragrant. The foliage is very dark and shiny and free of mildew. A first rate Rose for garden and bedding purposes. In commerce.

PORTADOWN YELLOW. (H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown, Northern Ireland.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit, Provincial Show, Southport, 1926.

In recent years we have been getting a great number of yellow varieties, some however, that have been a very little, if any, advance on the older varieties. In this Rose we appear to have an improved Christine. The blooms exhibited were of a medium size, well formed, and delightful in the bud. The colour is a lovely chrome yellow, slightly shaded gold at the base of the petals. The plant exhibited **was** vigorous and branching, and free of mildew. Fragrant. I have seen this Rose in the raisers' Nurseries, and think it will prove to be one of the best bedding varieties of recent years.



PORTADOWN YELLOW (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

THE ROSE ANALYSIS, 1926.

By THE EDITOR.

The climate of this country is so variable and often so reverse that it is at times somewhat difficult for some of the elementary conditions, so successful to Rose growing, being carried out. The Roses during the early autumn of 1925 grew well, but owing to the abnormal weather during November and early December, quite failed to ripen their wood properly, consequently when pruning time came we were faced with a lot of soft wood that rendered our pruning operations very difficult. In some cases in my own garden, the wood being so soft, I simply cut the trees right down, and trusted to luck. During April matters gave rise to much promise, but with the advent of May hopes for a good Rose year almost reached vanishing point. June was ideal, but the Roses never fully recovered from the setbacks that they had received, consequently we must only rate 1926 as a moderate Rose year, and that probably accounts for the big changes of positions that have taken place with many of the prime favourites in the following Tables, as compared with those of 1925.

For the present Analysis voting papers were sent out to 15 Nurserymen and 15 Amateurs, all residing in different parts of the country, and they were asked to place in order of merit the names of Roses they considered best suitable for Exhibition purposes. The Nurserymen selected 111 and the Amateurs 90 varieties. These were then tabulated, and any Rose that received less than seven votes was deleted. The Nurserymen's Selection, Table 1, and the Amateurs', Table 2, are first shown separately. It ought to be explained that the term Exhibition Rose is understood to include those Roses that are staged in Exhibition boxes or baskets as specimen blooms only.

Table 1.—EXHIBITION ROSES.**(Nurserymen).****Table 2.—EXHIBITION ROSES.****(Amateurs).**

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	George Dickson	13	1	Frau Karl Durschki	14
1	Gorgeous	13	1	George Dickson	14
1	Mrs. Henry Bowles... ..	13	1	J. G. Glassford	14
1	Mrs. Henry Morse	13	1	Mabel Morse	14
5	Admiration	12	1	Mrs. Charles Lamplough	14
5	Frau Karl Druschki	12	1	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	14
5	Hugh Dickson	12	1	Mrs. Henry Bowles... ..	14
5	J. G. Glassford	12	8	Augustus Hartmann	13
5	Louise Cretté	12	8	Captain Kilbee-Stuart	13
5	Mabel Morse	12	8	Dean Hole	13
5	Mrs. Charles Lamplough	12	8	Edel	13
12	Captain Kilbee-Stuart	11	8	Gorgeous	13
12	Candeur Lyonnaise... ..	11	8	Hugh Dickson	13
12	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	11	8	Mrs. George Marriott	13
12	Mrs. George Marriott	11	8	Mrs. Henry Morse	13
16	Earl Haig	10	16	Miss Willmott	12
16	Florence Forrester	10	17	Candeur Lyonnaise... ..	11
16	H. V. Machin	10	17	Florence Forrester	11
16	Lady Inchiquin	10	17	H. V. Machin	11
16	Miss Willmott	10	17	Louise Cretté	11
16	Mrs. John Laing	10	17	Modesty	11
22	Augustus Hartmann	9	17	Mrs. H. R. Darlington	11
22	Edel	9	17	Mrs. John Laing	11
22	Mrs. George Norwood	9	17	Rev. F. Page-Roberts	11
22	Rev. F. Page-Roberts	9	17	White Maman Cochet	11
26	Mme. Jules Graveraux	8	26	Admiration	10
27	Caroline Testout	7	26	Mildred Grant	10
27	Coronation	7	28	Earl Haig	9
27	Dean Hole	7	28	Lady Inchiquin	9
27	Mildred Grant	7	28	Mrs. George Norwood	9
27	White Maman Cochet	7			

These tables are rather remarkable. In the Nurserymen's, Table 1, preference is given to those varieties that are suitable both for Exhibition and Garden purposes, while in the Amateurs', Table 2, those varieties that are best as maidens, or difficult to grow, are given some of the higher places. For instance, that lovely "T," Mrs. Foley Hobbs, most difficult to grow, is placed by the Amateurs at No. 1, while the Nurserymen place her at No. 12—her real value point.

	N.	A.
Gorgeous	1	8
Mrs. Henry Morse	1	8
J. G. Glassford	5	1
Admiration	5	26
Louise Cretté	5	17
Mabel Morse	5	1
Mrs. C. Lamplough	5	1
Mrs. Foley Hobbs	12	1
Earl Haig	16	28
Lady Inchiquin	16	28
Augustus Hartmann	22	8
Edel	22	8
Mrs. G. Norwood	22	28
Dean Hole	27	8
White Maman Cochet	27	17

In the Nurserymen's Table 1 the following varieties have been left out, they having received less than eight votes; but they appear in the Amateurs' Table 2 in the following order :—

Modesty	17
Mrs. Darlington	17

In the Amateurs' Table 2 the following varieties have been left out, they having received less than nine votes; but they appear in the Nurserymen's Table 1 in the following order :—

Mme. Jules Gravereaux	26
Caroline Testout	27
Coronation	27

Tables 1 and 2 have been put together, and any Rose that has received less than a total of 13 votes in all, deleted. The results are given in Table 3.

Table 3.—EXHIBITION ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	27	14	13	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T.	1921	Glowing rose.
2	27	14	13	George Dickson, H. T.	1912	Deep velvety crimson, heavily veined.
3	26	14	12	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	Pure white.
4	26	13	13	Gorgeous, H.T.	1915	Orange yellow, flushed copper
5	26	14	12	J. G. Glassford, H.T.	1921	Scarlet crimson.
6	26	14	12	Mabel Morse, H.T.	1922	Rich golden yellow.
7	26	14	12	Mrs. Charles Lamplough, H.T.	1920	Lemon chrome.
8	26	13	13	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink.
9	25	13	12	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet.
10	24	14	11	Mrs. Foley Hobbs, T.	1910	Ivory white.
11	24	13	11	Captain Kilbee-Stuart, H.T.	1922	Brilliant scarlet crimson.
12	23	13	11	Mrs. George Marriott, H.T.	1918	Cream, suffused pink.
13	23	11	12	Louise Cretté, H.P.	1915	Pure white.
14	22	10	12	Admiration, H.T.	1922	Soft cream, washed and shaded vermillion
15	22	13	9	Augustus Hartmann, H.T.	1914	Brilliant metallic red.
16	22	11	11	Candeur Lyonnaise, H.P.	1913	Pure white, base of petals sulphur.
17	22	13	9	Edel, H.T.	1919	White.
18	22	12	10	Miss Willmott, H.T.	1916	Soft creamy white.
19	21	11	10	Florence Forrester, H.T.	1914	Pure white.
20	21	11	10	H. V. Machin, H.T.	1914	Scarlet crimson.
21	21	11	10	Mrs. John Laing, H.P.	1887	Rosy pink.
22	20	13	7	Dean Hole, H.T.	1904	Pale silvery rose, deeper shaded.
23	20	11	9	Rev. F. Page-Roberts, H.T.	1921	Orange gold to saffron yellow.
24	19	9	10	Earl Haig, H.T.	1921	Deep reddish crimson.
25	19	9	10	Lady Inchiquin, H.T.	1921	Rose pink, suffused orange.
26	18	9	9	Mrs. George Norwood, H.T.	1914	Bright rich pink.
27	18	11	7	White Maman Cochet, T.	1897	White, tinged lemon.
28	17	10	7	Mildred Grant, H.T.	1901	Ivory white, tinted peach.
29	17	11	6	Mrs. H. R. Darlington, H.T.	1920	Lemon white.
30	16	11	5	Modesty, H.T.	1916	Pearly white, shaded rose.
31	15	8	7	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1900	Bright warm pink.
32	14	6	8	Mme. Jules Gravereaux, T.	1901	Flesh, shaded yellow.
33	14	9	5	Mélanie Soupert, H.T.	1905	Pale sunset yellow, suffused amethyst.
34	13	6	7	Coronation, H.P.	1913	Pale rose pink.

On comparing Table 3 with the results given in last year's *Annual*, we find that Mrs. Henry Bowles, a very fine, glowing pink Rose, that has only one fault, and that is she is inclined to hang her head, has displaced at No. 1 Frau Karl Druschki, but she still remains bracketed with that fine variety, George Dickson. Gorgeous has risen from No. 15 to No. 3; Mabel Morse from No. 19 to No. 3; Louise Cretté from No. 19 to No. 13; Admiration, a good all-round Rose, but addicted to mildew, from No. 31 to No. 14; Rev. F. Page-Roberts from No. 31 to No. 22; Earl Haig from No. 33 to No. 24. It is a pity this fine Rose is only a moderate grower as a cut-back. On the other hand Florence Forrester has fallen from No. 11 to No. 19; Mrs. H. R. Darlington from No. 17 to No. 28; Modesty from No. 19 to No. 30. That one-time favourite, Mildred Grant, from No. 23 to No. 28; Caroline Testout from No. 26 to No. 31; Mme. Jules Gravereaux and Mélanie Soupert

from No. 26 to No. 32; while Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau, Avoca and Mrs. Franklin Dennison disappear from the list. The newcomer is Lady Inchiquin, a delightful coloured Rose, but only a moderate grower, at No. 24.

THE NEWER ROSES.

By this term it is understood to be varieties of five or fewer years old. Of those sent out in 1921, J. G. Glassford, a fine scarlet crimson, good grower, but rather a shy bloomer, has risen from No. 5 to No. 3; Mrs. Henry Bowles, glowing Rose, a good all-round Rose, from No. 5 to No. 1; the Rev. F. Page-Roberts, orange gold and saffron yellow, from No. 31 to No. 22; Earl Haig, deep reddish crimson, from No. 33 to No. 24; Lady Inchiquin, rose pink, suffused orange, makes her first appearance at No. 24. It is a pity that this Rose is not a better grower as a cut-back. Of the ones sent out in 1922, Mabel Morse, rich golden yellow, has risen from No. 19 to No. 3; Admiration, cream-shaded and washed vermilion, from No. 31 to No. 14; while Captain Kilbee-Stuart, brilliant scarlet crimson, has fallen from No. 8 to No. 11. It is a pity this fine variety is only good on maiden plants. No varieties sent out in 1923, 1924 and 1925 appear in the list. How the old order is changing! With the exception of seven varieties, all those mentioned in Table 3 are British raised.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

This term includes all varieties, whether Exhibition, Garden, Decorative, Rambling, or Polyantha Roses. Practically the same procedure has been adopted as last year, the country being divided by an imaginary line drawn across the map from Lowestoft to Bristol. The results from voters residing on the northern side of the imaginary line are given separately in Tables 4, 5 and 6, and those residing on the south side of the imaginary line are given in Tables 7, 8 and 9. These tables should prove very helpful to amateurs living in the districts covered, as they give a good idea of the best varieties for them to grow. The final results as given in Tables 6 and 9 have this year been put together, and the summary is given in Table 10. This year there is a class at the Summer Show, Chelsea, for 24 bunches of varieties mentioned in Table 10. It should prove very interesting and instructive.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.**Table 4.—(Nurserymen, North).****Table 5.—(Amateurs, North).**

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Betty Uprichard	5	1	Betty Uprichard	5
1	Christine	5	1	Caroline Testout	5
1	Emma Wright	5	1	Christine	5
1	Etoile de Hollande	5	1	Emma Wright	5
1	Golden Emblem	5	1	Etoile de Hollande	5
1	Lady Pirrie	5	1	Frau Karl Druschki	5
1	Mabel Morse	5	1	General McArthur	5
1	Mme. Butterfly	5	1	K. of K.	5
1	Mrs. Henry Morse	5	1	Lady Pirrie	5
1	Ophelia	5	1	Los Angeles	5
1	Angele Pernet	4	1	Mabel Morse	5
1	K. of K.	4	1	Mme. Edouard Herriot	5
1	Los Angeles	4	1	Mrs. Henry Morse	5
1	Mme. Edouard Herriot	4	1	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	5
1	Mrs. Henry Bowles	4	1	Ophelia	5
1	Shot Silk	4	16	Golden Emblem	4
17	Caroline Testout	3	16	Isobel	4
17	Independence Day	3	16	Mme. Abel Chatenay	4
17	Lady Inchiquin	3	16	Mme. Butterfly	4
17	Mme. Abel Chatenay	3	16	Mrs. Henry Bowles	4
17	Miss C. E. van Rossem	3	16	Red Letter Day	4
17	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	3	16	W. F. Dreer	4
17	W. F. Dreer	3			

Table 6.—ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION, NORTH.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	10	5	5	Betty Uprichard, H.T.	1921	Orange pink.
1	10	5	5	Christine, Pernetiana	1918	Deep golden yellow.
1	10	5	5	Emma Wright, H.T.	1917	Pure orange.
1	10	5	5	Etoile de Hollande, H.T.	1919	Bright dark red.
1	10	5	5	Lady Pirrie, H.T.	1915	Delicate coppery crimson.
1	10	5	5	Mabel Morse, H.T.	1922	Rich golden yellow.
1	10	5	5	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink.
9	9	4	5	Ophelia, H.T.	1912	Salmon flesh.
9	9	4	5	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow.
9	9	4	5	K. of K., H.T.	1917	Brilliant scarlet crimson.
9	9	4	5	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
9	9	4	5	Mme. Butterfly, H.T.	1920	Pink, shaded apricot.
9	9	5	4	Mme. Edouard Herriot, Pernetiana	1913	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose.
14	8	5	3	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Bright warm pink.
14	8	4	4	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T.	1921	Glowing rose.
14	8	5	3	Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Pernetiana	1914	Canary yellow.
17	7	5	2	General McArthur, H.T.	1905	Bright scarlet crimson.
17	7	4	3	Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1895	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre.
17	7	4	3	W. F. Dreer, H.T.	1920	Golden yellow, shaded peach.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Table 7.—(Nurserymen, South).

Table 8.—(Amateurs, South).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Betty Uprichard	9	1	Betty Uprichard	9
1	Etoile de Hollande	9	1	K. of K.	9
1	General McArthur	9	1	Lady Pirrie	9
1	Los Angeles	9	1	Los Angeles	9
1	Lady Pirrie	9	5	Emma Wright	8
1	Mabel Morse	9	5	Etoile de Hollande	8
1	Mme Butterfly	9	5	Golden Emblem	8
8	Christine	8	5	Isobel	8
8	Covent Garden	8	5	Mabel Morse	8
8	Golden Emblem	8	5	Mme. Edouard Herriot	8
8	Mme. Abel Chatsenay	8	5	Mrs. Henry Bowles... ..	8
8	Mme. Edouard Herriot	8	5	Ophelia	8
8	Mrs. Henry Bowles... ..	8	5	Shot Silk	8
8	Mrs. Henry Morse	8	14	Caroline Testout	7
8	Mrs. Wemyss Quin... ..	8	14	Lady Inchiquin	7
8	Ophelia	8	14	Mme. Butterfly	7
8	W. F. Dreer	8	14	Mrs. Henry Morse	7
18	Hugh Dickson	7	14	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	7
18	K. of K.	7	14	Mrs. Wemyss Quin... ..	7
20	Caroline Testout	6	14	W. F. Dreer	7
20	Emma Wright	6	21	Christine	6
20	Frau Karl Druschki	6	21	Frau Karl Druschki	6
20	Independence Day	6	21	General McArthur	6
20	Lord Charlemont	6	21	Hugh Dickson	6
20	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	6			
20	Shot Silk	6			

Table 9.—ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION, SOUTH.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	18	9	9	Betty Uprichard, H.T.	1921	Orange pink.
1	18	9	9	Lady Pirrie, H.T.	1910	Delicate coppery crimson.
1	18	9	9	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
4	17	8	9	Etoile de Hollande, H.T.	1919	Bright dark red.
4	17	8	9	Mabel Morse, H.T.	1922	Rich golden yellow.
6	16	8	8	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow.
6	16	9	7	K. of K., H.T.	1917	Brilliant scarlet crimson.
6	16	7	9	Mme. Butterfly, H.T.	1920	Pink, shaded apricot.
6	16	8	8	Mme. Edouard Herriot, Pernetiana	1913	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose.
6	16	8	8	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T.	1921	Glowing rose.
6	16	8	8	Ophelia, H.T.	1912	Salmon flesh.
12	15	6	9	General McArthur, H.T.	1905	Bright scarlet crimson.
12	15	7	8	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink.
12	15	7	8	Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Pernetiana	1914	Canary yellow.
12	15	7	8	W. F. Dreer, H.T.	1920	Golden yellow, shaded peach.
16	14	6	8	Christine, Pernetiana	1918	Deep golden yellow.
16	14	8	6	Emma Wright, H.T.	1917	Pure orange.
16	14	8	6	Shot Silk, H.T.	1923	Orange rose, shaded yellow.
19	13	7	6	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Bright warm pink.
19	13	6	7	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet.
19	13	8	5	Isobel, Pernetiana	1916	Orange scarlet.
19	13	7	6	Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T.	1910	White.

Table 10.—ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Northern Votes.	Southern Votes.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	28	10	18	Betty Uprichard, H.T....	1921	Orange pink.
1	28	10	18	Lady Pirnie, H.T.	1910	Delicate coppery crimson.
3	27	10	17	Etoile de Hollande, H.T.	1919	Bright dark red.
5	27	9	18	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
5	26	10	16	Ophelia, H.T.	1912	Salmon flesh.
6	25	9	16	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow.
6	25	9	16	K. of K., H.T.	1917	Brilliant scarlet crimson.
6	25	9	16	Mme. Edouard Herriot, Pernetiana	1913	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose.
6	25	10	15	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink.
10	24	10	14	Christine, Pernetiana	1918	Deep golden yellow.
10	24	10	14	Emma Wright, H.T.	1917	Pure orange.
10	24	8	16	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T.	1921	Glowing rose.
13	23	8	15	Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Pernetiana	1914	Canary yellow.
14	22	7	15	General McArthur, H.T.	1905	Bright scarlet crimson.
14	22	7	15	W. F. Dreer, H.T.	1920	Golden yellow, shaded peach.
16	21	8	13	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Bright warm pink.
17	20	6	14	Shot Silk, H.T.	1923	Orange rose, shaded yellow.
18	19	7	12	Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1895	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre.
19	18	6	12	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	Pure white.
19	18	5	13	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet.
19	18	5	13	Isobel, Pernetiana	1916	Orange scarlet.
19	18	6	12	Lady Inchiquin, H.T.	1921	Rose pink, suffused orange.
23	17	10	7	Mabel Morse, H.T.	1922	Rich golden yellow.
24	16	5	11	Independence Day, H.T.	1919	Deep orange.
24	16	5	11	Lord Charlemont, H.T.	1922	Clear scarlet crimson.
24	16	3	13	Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T.	1910	White.
24	16	9	7	Mme. Butterfly, H.T.	1920	Pink, shaded apricot.
28	13	4	9	Red Letter Day, H.T.	1914	Glowing scarlet crimson.
29	12	6	6	Miss C. E. van Rossem, H.T....	1920	Velvety red.
30	11	0	11	Covent Garden, H.T.	1919	Deep crimson.
30	11	5	6	Gorgeous, H.T....	1915	Orange yellow, flushed copper.
30	11	5	6	Rev. F. Page-Roberts, H.T.	1921	Orange gold to saffron yellow.
33	10	4	6	Angele Pernet, Pernetiana	1924	Dark apricot, shaded.
33	10	3	7	Margaret Dickson Hamill, H.T.	1915	Pale straw.
35	9	2	7	Admiration, H.T.	1922	Soft cream, washed and shaded vermillion
35	9	2	7	Clarice Goodacre, H.T.	1916	Chrome on ivory white.
35	9	3	6	Marcia Stanhope, H.T.	1922	Pure white.
35	9	4	5	Melanie Soupert, H.T....	1905	Pale yellow, suffused amethyst.
39	8	2	6	Sovereign, Pernetiana	1922	Golden yellow and orange.
39	8	5	3	The Queen Alexandra Rose, Pernetiana	1917	Vermillion, reverse of petals old gold.

ROSES SUITABLE FOR EXHIBITION AND GARDEN PURPOSES.

By this term it is meant those varieties that are suited for growing as specimen blooms for staging in Exhibition boxes if so desired, but are equally good for general garden cultivation. The Nurserymen's Table 11 and the Amateurs' Table 12 are shown separately.

EXHIBITION AND GARDEN ROSES.

Table 11.—(Nurserymen).

Table 12.—(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Mabel Morse	14	1	Frau Karl Druschki	14
1	Mrs. Henry Bowles... ..	14	1	Mabel Morse	14
1	Mrs. Henry Morse	14	1	Mrs. Henry Morse	14
1	Rev. F. Page-Roberts	14	1	Mrs. Henry Bowles... ..	14
5	Gorgeous	13	5	Hugh Dickson	13
5	Hugh Dickson	13	5	Miss Willmott	13
5	Lady Inchiquin	13	7	Caroline Testout	12
8	Admiration	12	7	Lady Inchiquin	12
8	Caroline Testout	12	7	Rev. F. Page-Roberts	12
8	Frau Karl Druschki	12	10	Admiration	11
8	Miss Willmott	12	10	Augustus Hartmann	11
12	Los Angeles	11	10	Gorgeous	11
13	Golden Emblem	10	10	Golden Emblem	11
14	Mélanie Soupert	9	14	Mélanie Soupert	10
14	Mrs. Charles Lamplough	9	15	Los Angeles	9
16	Lady Ashtown	8	16	Gladys Holland	7
17	Margaret Dickson Hamill	7	16	Mrs. Charles Lamplough	7
18	Augustus Hartmann	6	16	Mrs. John Laing	7
18	Marcia Stanhope	6	19	Avoca	6
			19	Margaret Dickson Hamill	6
			19	Mrs. George Marriott	6

The final results are given in Table 13.

Table 13.—EXHIBITION AND GARDEN ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	28	14	14	Mabel Morse, H.T.	1922	Rich golden yellow.
1	28	14	14	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink.
1	28	14	14	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T.	1921	Glowing rose.
4	26	14	12	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	Pure white.
4	26	13	13	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet.
4	26	12	14	Rev. F. Page-Roberts, H.T.	1921	Orange gold to saffron yellow.
7	25	12	13	Lady Inchiquin, H.T.	1921	Rose pink, suffused orange.
7	25	13	12	Miss Willmott, H.T.	1916	Soft creamy white.
9	24	12	12	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1900	Bright warm pink.
9	24	11	13	Gorgeous, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
11	23	11	12	Admiration, H.T.	1922	Soft cream, washed and shaded vermillion
12	20	10	10	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow.
12	20	9	11	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
14	19	10	9	Mélanie Soupert, H.T.	1905	Sunset yellow, suffused amethyst.
15	17	11	6	Augustus Hartmann, H.T.	1914	Brilliant metallic red.
16	16	7	9	Mrs. Charles Lamplough, H.T.	1920	Lemon chrome.
17	13	6	7	Margaret Dickson Hamill, H.T.	1915	Pale straw.
18	12	4	8	Lady Ashtown, H.T.	1904	Pure deep pink.
18	12	7	5	Mrs. John Laing, H.P.	1887	Rose pink.
20	11	7	4	Gladys Holland, H.T.	1916	Buff yellow and apricot.
21	10	4	6	Marcia Stanhope, H.T.	1922	Pure white.

It will be noticed that Mrs. Henry Bowles is bracketed with Mabel Morse and Mrs. Henry Morse at No. 1, thereby occupying the proud position of heading both the Exhibition and the Exhibition and Garden lists.

ROSES FOR GROWING AS STANDARDS.

The Rugosa Stock is still finding favour with many growers, and there is not a great deal to choose between that stock and the Briar. Both are good, but the Rugosa has a bad habit of throwing suckers to such a profusion that, unless speedily checked, they will quickly outgrow the budded Rose. The Nurserymen's selections are given in Table 14, and the Amateurs' in Table 15.

ROSES FOR STANDARDS.**Table 14.—(Nurserymen).****Table 15.—(Amateurs).**

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Betty Uprichard	14	1	Caroline Testout	13
1	Mme. Edouard Herriot	14	1	Frau Karl Druschki	13
1	Mrs. Henry Morse	14	3	Betty Uprichard	12
4	Hugh Dickson	13	3	General McArthur	12
4	Los Angeles	13	3	Hugh Dickson	12
6	Mme. Butterfly	12	3	Los Angeles	12
7	Etoile de Hollande	11	3	Mme. Edouard Herriot	12
7	General McArthur	11	3	Mrs. Henry Morse	12
7	Golden Emblem	11	3	Ophelia	12
7	Ophelia	11	10	Golden Emblem	11
11	Caroline Testout	10	10	Lady Pirrie	11
11	Frau Karl Druschki	10	12	Lady Hillingdon	10
13	Mme. Abel Chatenay	9	12	Mme. Butterfly	10
13	Mrs. Henry Bowles	9	14	Etoile de Hollande	9
15	Covent Garden	8	14	Mme. Abel Chatenay	9
15	Independence Day	8	14	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	9
15	Lady Pirrie	8	14	Red Letter Day	9
15	W. F. Dreer	8	18	Margaret Dickson Hamill	8
19	Lady Hillingdon	7	18	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	8
19	Margaret Dickson Hamill	7	18	Mrs. John Laing	8
19	Shot Silk	7	18	W. F. Dreer	8

The final results are given in Table 16.

Table 16.—ROSES FOR STANDARDS.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	26	12	14	Betty Uprichard, H.T.	1921	Orange pink.
1	26	12	14	Mme. Edouard Herriot, Pernetiana	1913	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose.
1	26	12	14	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink.
4	25	12	13	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet.
4	25	12	13	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
6	23	13	10	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Bright warm pink.
6	23	13	10	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	Pure white.
6	23	12	11	General McArthur, H.T.	1905	Bright scarlet crimson.
6	23	12	11	Ophelia, H.T.	1912	Salmon flesh.
10	22	11	11	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow.
10	22	10	12	Mme. Butterfly, H.T.	1923	Pink, shaded apricot.
12	20	9	11	Etoile de Hollande, H.T.	1919	Bright dark red.
13	19	11	8	Lady Pirrie, H.T.	1910	Delicate coppery salmon.
14	18	9	9	Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1895	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre.
15	17	10	7	Lady Hillingdon, T.	1910	Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn.
16	16	8	8	W. F. Dreer, H.T.	1920	Golden yellow, shaded peach.
17	15	8	7	Margaret Dickson Hamill, H.T.	1915	Pale straw.
18	14	5	9	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T.	1921	Glowing rose.
18	14	9	5	Red Letter Day, H.T.	1914	Glowing scarlet crimson.
20	13	5	8	Covent Garden, H.T.	1919	Deep crimson.
20	13	7	6	K. of K., H.T.	1917	Brilliant scarlet crimson.
20	13	9	4	Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T.	1910	White.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

There is no new variety of outstanding merit included in this year's tables. Climbing General McArthur is a vigorous climbing sport of the old, well-known dwarf variety, and should prove to be an acquisition, especially as we badly want some dark red varieties. The varieties selected are first given separately in Tables 17 and 18, and the final results in Table 19.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

Table 17.—(Nurserymen).

Table 18.—(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	American Pillar	14	1	Albéric Barbier	13
1	Emily Gray	14	1	Climbing Ophelia	13
3	Climbing Caroline Testout	13	1	Emily Gray	13
3	Paul's Scarlet Climber	13	1	Excelsa	13
5	Hiawatha	12	1	Paul's Lemon Pillar	13
5	Excelsa	12	1	Paul's Scarlet Climber	13
5	Mermaid	12	7	American Pillar	12
8	Albéric Barbier	11	7	Mermaid	12
8	Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot... ..	11	9	Dorothy Perkins	11
8	Minnehaha	11	9	Leontine Gervais	11
11	Blush Rambler	10	11	Blush Rambler	10
11	François Juranville	10	11	Climbing Caroline Testout	10
11	Paul's Lemon Pillar	10	11	Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay	10
14	Climbing Ophelia	9	11	Lady Godiva	10
14	Climbing General McArthur	9	11	Lady Waterlow	10
14	Climbing Lady Hillingdon... ..	9	11	Sanders' White	10
14	Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay	9	17	Climbing Lady Hillingdon... ..	8
14	Leontine Gervais	9	18	François Juranville	7
19	Dorothy Perkins	8	18	Hiawatha	6
19	Lady Godiva	8	20	Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot... ..	6
19	Lady Waterlow	8	20	Lady Gay	6
19	Sanders' White	8			

Table 19.—CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	27	13	14	Emily Gray, H. wich.	1916	Golden yellow.
2	26	12	14	American Pillar, wich. ramb.	1909	Clear rose, pink centre.
2	26	13	13	Paul's Scarlet Climber, H. wich.	1916	Scarlet.
4	25	13	12	Excelsa, wich. ramb.	1909	Bright rosy crimson.
5	24	13	11	Albéric Barbier, wich. ramb.	1900	Yellow buds, changing to creamy white.
5	24	12	12	Mermaid, H. Bracteata... ..	1917	Pale sulphur yellow.
7	23	10	13	Climbing Caroline Testout, H.T.	1902	Bright warm pink.
7	23	13	10	Paul's Lemon Pillar, H.N.	1915	Sulphur yellow.
9	22	13	9	Climbing Ophelia, H.T.	1920	Salmon flesh.
10	20	10	10	Blush Rambler, mult. scan.	1903	Blush rose.
10	20	11	9	Leontine Gervais, wich. ramb.	1906	Salmon rose, tinted yellow.
12	19	10	9	Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1917	Pale salmon rose, deeper centre.
12	19	11	8	Dorothy Perkins, wich. ramb.	1901	Rose pink.
12	19	7	12	Hiawatha, wich. ramb.	1905	Rich crimson, with white eye.
15	18	10	8	Lady Godiva, wich. ramb.	1908	Pale bluish, deeper centre.
15	18	10	8	Lady Waterlow, H.T.	1923	Pale salmon bluish, edged carmine.
15	18	10	8	Sanders' White, wich. ramb.	1915	Pure white.
18	17	8	9	Climbing Lady Hillingdon, T.	1917	Bright golden yellow.
18	17	6	11	Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot, Per- netiana.	1921	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose.
18	17	7	10	François Juranville, wich. ramb.	1906	Deep fawn pink.
21	16	5	11	Minnehaha, wich. ramb.	1905	Deep pink.
22	14	5	9	Climbing General McArthur, H.T.	1923	Bright scarlet crimson.

THE DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

These interesting Roses are still being improved, and there were many new varieties staged during the year, the best of which is Kirsten Poulsen, a single flowering variety of a charming shade of bright scarlet, shaded gold.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Table 20.—(Nurserymen).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Orleans Rose	14
2	Coral Cluster	13
2	Orange King	13
4	Eblouissant	11
4	Ellen Poulsen	11
6	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush	10
7	Edith Cavell	9
7	Katharine Zeimet	9
7	Yvonne Rabier	9
10	Perle d'Or	7
11	Cecile Brunner	5
11	Kirsten Poulsen	5

Table 21.—(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Coral Cluster	13
1	Edith Cavell... ..	13
1	Ellen Poulsen	13
4	Orleans Rose	12
5	Eblouissant	11
5	Yvonne Rabier	11
7	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush	10
8	Orange King	8
8	Perle d'Or	8
10	Katharine Zeimet	7
11	Cecile Brunner	6
11	Kirsten Poulsen	6

Table 22.—DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	26	13	13	Coral Cluster	1920	Pale coral pink.
1	26	12	14	Orleans Rose	1909	Vivid crimson.
3	24	13	11	Ellen Poulsen	1912	Bright cherry rose.
4	22	11	11	Eblouissant	1918	Rich scarlet crimson.
4	22	13	9	Edith Cavell	1917	Bright cherry crimson, with white eye
6	21	8	13	Orange King	1924	Vivid orange.
7	20	10	10	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush	1906	Bright deep pink.
7	20	11	9	Yvonne Rabier	1910	White.
9	16	7	9	Katharine Zeimet	1901	Pure white.
10	15	8	7	Perle d'Or	1896	Nankeen yellow.
11	11	6	5	Cecile Brunner	1880	Blush white, shaded pale rose.
11	11	6	5	Kirsten Poulsen... ..	1925	Bright scarlet, shaded gold.

SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER ROSES.

The following Tables are for Roses of recent introduction, those that have been put in commerce since 1920. It is always very difficult to gauge the actual value of any new variety until it has been in commerce for some considerable time. This is where the value of a trial garden

would come in. Raisers of new varieties would then be able to send their new productions, which could be, to a certain extent, tested and tried under the supervision of experts. The Society's Gold Medal could still be awarded, to encourage the raiser, but a new production which had undergone a fair trial and proved to be satisfactory could be eligible to receive a special or secondary award. The public would be saved a deal of disappointment, and raisers would be sure of their new productions receiving the most careful and watchful consideration of a committee of experts. Varieties that received the special or secondary award would be purchased with confidence by the general public, and in course of time those varieties which had been, so to speak, hall-marked, would be the varieties of the day, quickly eliminating from the catalogues those of a doubtful or freakish nature. The voters reside in different parts of the country, and each was asked to place the 24 varieties marked on the audit paper in what he considered their order of merit, and to deal in the same way with the Decorative and Climbing Roses.

Table 23.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER H.T.'s AND T.'s.

Position in Audit.	NAME.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.
1	Mrs. Henry Bowles (1921), H.T.	601	306	295
2	Captain Kilbee-Stuart (1922), H.T.	559	292	267
3	J. G. Glassford (1921), H.T.	539	300	239
4	Mabel Morse (1922), H.T.	502	264	238
5	Admiration (1922), H.T.	493	226	267
6	Rev. F. Page-Roberts (1921), H.T.	449	230	219
7	Bessie Chaplin (1921), H.T.	444	221	223
7	Earl Haig (1921), H.T.	444	225	219
9	Marcia Stanhope (1922), H.T.	437	186	251
10	Lady Inchiquin (1921), H.T.	383	197	186
11	Mabel Turner (1924), H.T.	381	190	191
12	Captain F. S. Harvey-Cant (1923), H.T.	371	174	197
13	Lord Allenby (1923), H.T.	334	151	183
13	Lord Charlemont (1922), H.T.	334	190	144
15	Mrs. E. J. Hudson (1921), H.T.	323	173	150
16	Martha Drew (1921), H.T.	294	142	152
17	Dr. A. I. Petyt (1923), H.T.	289	168	121
18	Marjorie Bulkeley (1921), H.T.	276	116	160
19	Maud Cumming (1924), H.T.	254	102	152
20	F. J. Harrison (1924), H.T.	205	76	129
21	Clara Curtis (1923), H.T.	195	67	128
22	Muriel Wilson (1922), T.	194	99	95
23	Captain F. Bald (1921), H.T.	179	100	79
24	David Gilmour (1923), H.T.	166	90	76

Table 24.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER DECORATIVE ROSES.

Dwarf Varieties.			Climbing Varieties.		
Position in Audit.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position in Audit.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Mabel Morse (1922), H.T....	26	1	Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot (1921), Pernetiana.	19
1	Shot Silk (1924), H.T.	26			
3	Betty Uppichard (1921), H.T.	25	2	Climbing General McArthur (1923), H.T.	16
4	Lady Inchiquin (1921), H.T.	21	2	Phyllis Bide (1924), Hy. Poly.	16
5	Mrs. Henry Bowles (1921), H.T.	20	2	Snowflake (1921), wich. ramb.	16
6	Angele Pernet (1924), Pernetiana ...	19	5	Albertine (1921), H.T.	15
7	Rev. F. Page-Roberts (1921), H.T.	17	6	Allen Chandler (1924), H.T.	13
8	Lord Charlemont (1922), H.T.	15	7	Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens (1922), T.	12
9	Sovereign (1922), Pernetiana	11	8	Yvonne (1921), H. wich.	10
10	Florence Izzard (1923), H.T.	10	9	Chastity (1924), H.T.	7
10	Marcia Stanhope (1922), H.T.	10			
10	Admiration (1922), H.T.	10			
13	Lady Roundway (1923), Pernetiana ...	8			

Table 25.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER ROSES.

Exhibition and Garden.

Position in Audit.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Mabel Morse (1922), H.T.	22
2	Mrs. Henry Bowles (1921), H.T.	21
3	Rev. F. Page-Roberts (1921), H.T.	20
4	Lady Inchiquin (1921), H.T.	19
5	Admiration (1922), H.T.	17
5	Lord Charlemont (1922), H.T.	17
7	Marcia Stanhope (1922), H.T.	16
8	Captain F. S. Harvey-Cant (1925), H.T.	14
9	Earl Haig (1921), H.T.	10
10	Maud Cumming (1924), H.T.	8
11	Dr. A. I. Petyt (1923), H.T.	6
11	Shot Silk (1924), H.T.	6

The Voters.

Amateurs.—Mr. S. W. Burgess (Kent), Mr. H. R. Darlington (Middlesex), Mr. J. G. Glassford (Lancashire), Mr. John N. Hart (Middlesex), Mr. John Kerr (Scotland), Mr. Norman Lambert (York-

shire), Mr. Lewis Levy (Kent), Mr. George Marriott (Notts), Mr. W. E. Moore (Middlesex), Mr. B. W. Price (Gloucestershire), Mr. J. E. Rayer (Worcestershire), Major A. D. G. Shelley (Surrey), Mr. W. Sunderland (Yorkshire), Mr. C. C. Williamson (Kent).

Nurserymen.—Mr. Frank Cant (Essex), Mr. W. R. Chaplin (Herts), Mr. E. Doncaster (Cambs), Mr. W. Easlea (Essex), Mr. W. E. Harkness (Herts), Mr. E. A. Jefferies (Gloucestershire), Mr. H. Morse (Norfolk), Mr. Owen Murrell (Salop), Mr. J. Cranfield Parker (Essex), Mr. George Prince (Oxford), Mr. R. W. Proctor (Derby), Mr. T. Robinson (Notts), Mr. F. Spooner (Surrey), Mr. G. M. Taylor (Scotland).



THE " DAILY MAIL " GOLD CUP, 1927.

THE "DAILY MAIL" GOLD CUP.

The 250 guinea Gold Cup given by *The Daily Mail* for the best new scented Rose exhibited this year under the auspices of the National Rose Society.

The object of *The Daily Mail* was to mark the Jubilee year of the Society by giving special encouragement to the creation of new Roses, richly dowered with the fragrance that in past times was regarded as the essential characteristic of the Rose, but which has been lacking in large numbers of modern Roses.

There was no Rose exhibited in 1926 that fulfilled these conditions, and the Cup will be again competed for at the great Show of New Roses on July 15th, 1927.

The variety which wins the Cup will be known as *The Daily Mail* Scented Rose.

SAMUEL MCGREDY.

In April of last year, there passed over very suddenly one of the finest, most straightforward and conscientious Rosarians that ever walked, Samuel McGredy. His fame was known the world over, both as a Rose grower and also as the raiser of countless new varieties. My first memories of him go back to 1905, when up to that time the raising of new Roses was in the hands of just two or three, and Samuel McGredy was an unknown force. At his first venture he received the coveted Gold Medal for a Rose named Countess of Gosford, and from that time onwards he has never looked back. New varieties came so rapidly that he earned the sobriquet of "The Irish Wizard." He was a very popular exhibitor at the Shows, and in his element when sitting on one of his huge boxes watching his willing helpers displaying his blooms. It gave him more pleasure to see his friends doing that delicate work than to do it himself, although so much depended upon it. He loved his Roses, and I have known him sit for hours in the seedling house at his nursery watching for a particular variety to open for the first time. To accompany him around his seedling plot, and it was a pretty big one, was a pleasure to all who had had the privilege. A new bloom of special interest would be noted, and his delight would be unbounded; it was a joy to be with him. He was a very keen business man and a Justice of the Peace for his County. He was awarded the Dean Hole Memorial Medal in 1921, an honour he was very proud of. He told me he would rather have that Medal than all the Gold Medals he had ever won put together. He was a true specimen of a loyal Ulsterman, and will long be remembered by those, who, like myself, knew him best, for his kindly, generous, dependable and sympathetic nature. He was a most unselfish man, and everything that he did was done well.



SAMUEL MCGREDY.



REV. JOSEPH H. PEMBERTON.

REV. JOSEPH H. PEMBERTON.

In July last there passed away the last of that little band of East Anglian clerics that have done so much to improve the Rose and make it more popular—Joseph Hardwick Pemberton. Mr. Pemberton came of a Rose-loving family, for he has told us he was "to the manner born." He lived amongst Roses, and when a mere child used to accompany his father to the Shows. Those readers of the *Rose Annual* a few years ago, will remember his little story of the competition he had with a gentleman in the neighbouring pew at Church, who always had a Rose for a buttonhole, generally a better bloom than he himself could muster, but it fired him with an ambition to go one better, an ambition that remained to the very end. Even when he was unable to leave his sick bed, he insisted on being propped up so as he could see how things were going with his Roses.

Mr. Pemberton was ordained by the Bishop of St. Albans in 1881; from 1880 to 1903 he was Curate at Romford, with the care of the Collier Row Mission, and from 1891 to 1914 Diocesan Inspector for St. Albans. He resigned his Curacy some years ago owing to ill health, and devoted himself entirely to the growing of Roses. He was the oldest member of the National Rose Society, having joined the year after the Society was founded, and was President in 1911 and 1912. In 1908 he published his work, *Roses, their History, Development and Cultivation*, which is one of the classic books on Roses, ranking with those of William Paul, Foster-Melliar and Dean Hole. He was a raiser of new varieties of Roses, especially the Hybrid Musks, and gained many awards for his novelties. As an exhibitor of Roses he was most successful, and could lay the proud claim of having, at one time or another, won the principal awards and trophies offered by the Society, as well as many others at Shows in different parts of the country.

E. B. LINDSELL.

By the death of Mr. E. B. Lindsell the Society has lost one of its very oldest and most successful exhibitors. Though not known to many of the present day Amateurs, he was in his time the most successful exhibitor the Society has ever known. The record established by him is never likely to be broken in the annals of the Society, for he won the Amateur Challenge Trophy no less than 19 times, and during the course of 22 years he only missed it three times, being a good second on each occasion. He was a very keen Rosarian, and though a man of big things, he always played to win, and one could see his merry twinkle when congratulated on an achievement by a friend. He was ever helpful to a fellow exhibitor, whether he was a competitor or not, and his kindly advice as to which was the better bloom, and no one knew better than he, was often sought by the smaller man, who would receive the greatest encouragement from him. He was a very homely man and always extended a very hearty welcome to any Rosarian that cared to visit his garden at Hitchin.

He was President for the years 1907 to 1908, and at one time a regular contributor to the Rose Annual. He was awarded the Dean Hole Memorial Medal in 1917, and surely no one more thoroughly deserved that honour, for it was he who set that standard of excellence which is undoubtedly reflected in the Amateur's Roses of to day.



E. B. LINDSELL.



REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.

With the death of the Rev. F. Page-Roberts, who quietly passed away on January 4th last, the Society has lost one of its most staunch and lovable friends. He was one of the old school of Rosarians, whose affection for the Rose was so great that he never missed a Show, and rarely ever a meeting of the Council, of which he was a Member. With most of us, Roses have been our ideal since childhood, but not so with Page-Roberts, for he tells us that until he went to Scole, in Norfolk, in 1875, he did not even know a Rose by name. There he started to grow Tea Roses in the most impossible surroundings, but like everything he undertook, he did it with a will, and soon became famous and won the Championship for Teas several times at the old Crystal Palace Shows.

From Scole he went to Halstead, in Kent, where he again grew his favourites successfully. After a period he was preferred to the living of Strathfieldsaye where, from the Rectory garden, he still brought his Roses to the Shows; but the soil there was against him, and he was not so successful as when in Norfolk and Kent.

He was President of the Society in 1909 and 1910, and during his régime the Society made one of its greatest advancements. He will long be remembered as Chairman of the New Seedling Rose Committee, a position he occupied for many years, and whose appraisal of a new variety was second to none. In 1919 the Society conferred on him the Dean Hole Memorial Medal, an honour he valued as one of his greatest prizes. He was a man of the most kindly disposition, who always looked on the bright side of things. He lived for his Church and his Roses, and while we were laying him to rest, on that bitter cold January afternoon, one could not help casting a glance across to the quaint little church and the adjoining garden that he loved, and remembered that not so very long ago, as we had stood admiringly together, he turned and said—

“ We are nearer God’s heart in this Garden,
Than anywhere else on earth.”

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL ROSE CONFERENCE, JULY, 1928.

It has been decided to hold a great International Rose Conference in London in the beginning of July, 1928, to focus the world-wide interest in the Rose. On the first day a Rose Show will be held to give raisers of all countries the opportunity to exhibit their best productions and, if possible, demonstrate the steps which have led up to them. Awards of cups, medals and certificates will be made.

The second and third days will be devoted to the Conference proper, and distinguished raisers and growers will be invited to submit papers on "The Genetics of the Rose," "Fungus and other Pests," "The Future of the Rose as a Decorative Flower," "The Future of the Rose as a Market Flower," "Roses under Glass," and "Rose Species." British (including Australian, New Zealand and Canadian), Continental and American experts will be invited to contribute to this programme.

The social side will not be lost sight of. A Dinner will be given on the first night, a *Conversazione* on the second, and a Reception Committee will be set up to assist visitors to secure hotel accommodation, etc.

Visits will be planned to Kew, where a fine collection of Roses is well grown, and also to several of the leading nurseries.

The time-table proposed is as under :—

29th and 30th June—National Rose Society's Summer Show.

1st July—*Sunday*.

2nd „ —Visit to Kew.

3rd „ —Visit to Colchester Nurseries.

4th „ —Conference, Rose Show and Dinner.

5th and 6th July—Conference.

6th July—(Evening) Soirée.

7th „ —Visit to Lea Valley Nurseries.

If raisers in Australia, New Zealand, Canada or the United States would like plants of special varieties grown in Britain so that they could exhibit some flowers of such at the Conference, they are requested to get into touch with nurserymen whom they may know asking them to grow the plants. A number have already promised to do so, and to treat the plants as if they were absolutely the property of the senders. Raisers who may not know nurserymen personally in this country are invited to write to me, and I will make arrangements to have the plants grown. Plants sent under this scheme would be taken every care of, and precautionary measures, as far as possible, be assured. In the case of Continental growers this may not be necessary, as flowers can now be sent by air in a few hours.

We are already assured of wide support, and I shall hope to hear from anyone who will be present. Any service I can personally render will be gladly given.

COURTNEY PAGE.

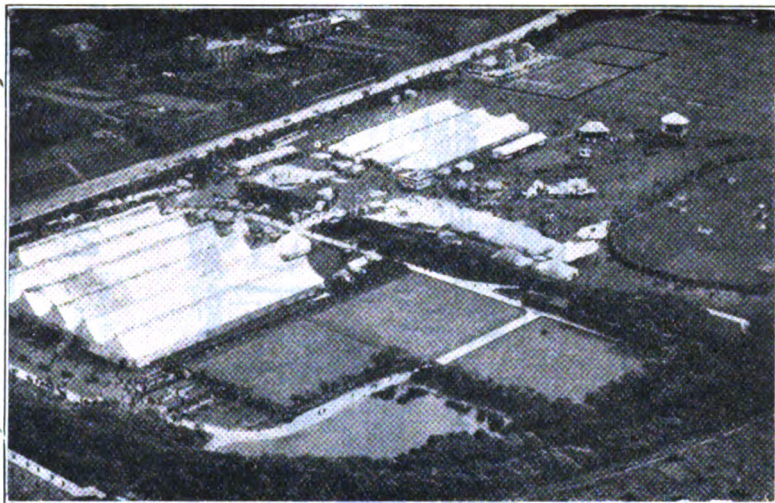
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NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Patroness: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Society was founded in 1876, and celebrated its Jubilee last year. From a very small beginning the membership has increased at a most extraordinary rate until it now reaches 14,105. The Council hopes that by the end of the year the number will have increased to 16,000, and they cordially invite all Members to assist in securing that end. Particulars of Membership are enclosed with this *Annual*, and if they can be handed on to a friend, it will be much appreciated.



An Aerial View of the Southport Great Flower Show, 1926. *[Photo by Aerofilms.]*

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Gardeners and Amateur Gardeners
Horticultural Judges

The Press
Horticultural Societies
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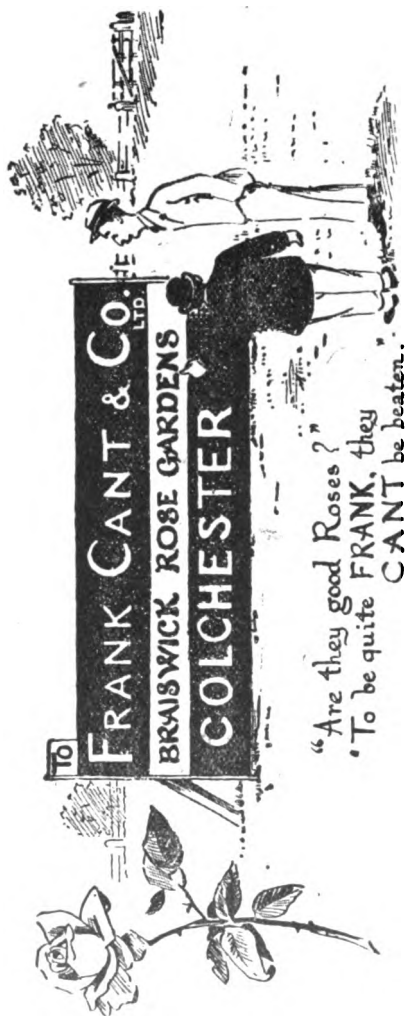
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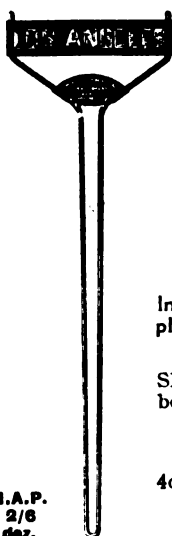
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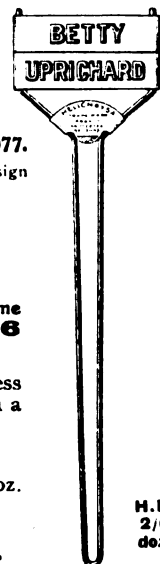
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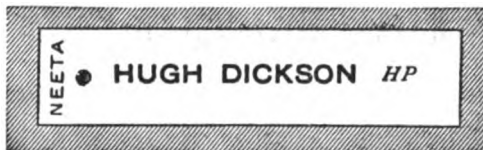
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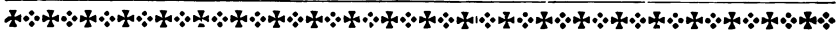
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KEY to INDEX will be found in Catalogue, post free, as soon
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E. PERCY SMITH,

THE ROSERY, BOSTON,

LINCOLNSHIRE.



THE ROSERY INDEX.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NAME.	Bud.	Bloom.	Bush.	H.H. or S.G.	Autumn.	Bottomhole.	Exhibition.	General Garden Cultivation.	For Towns.	For Glass.	Scent.	Habit of Growth.	Prune.	Not subject to Mildew.	Not subject to Black Spot.
Admiration ...	O	C	2	SG	A	B	Ex	G G			***	2	2		
America ...	O	F	3	SG						G1	**	3	2		NSBS
Angelus ...	O	F	3	SG							*	3	2		
Bessie Chaplin ...										G1	***	2			
Betty Uprichard ...	P	F	2	SG	A			G G		G1			2	NSM	NSBS
British Queen ...	P	C	3												
Capt. Hayward ...	O	C	3B								***	3		NSM	
Chateau de C. Vougeot ...	O	F	2X	SG	A						*	2	1		
Chas. E. Shea ...	P	G	2	SG				G G	T		*	3	1	NSM	NSBS
Christine ...	G	F	3	SG	A	B		G G		G1	*	3	2		
Col. O. Fitzgerald ...	P	F	2	SG				G G			***	2	2		
Columbia ...	LP	F	3X	SG	A			G G		G1	*	2	2		NSBS
Courtney Page ...									T		**				
Covent Garden ...	P	G	2	SG	A			G G			*	2	2		
Dorothy Page Roberts ...	O	C	3					G G			***	2	2	NSM	
Edel ...	G	C	3X	SG			Ex				**	2	2		
Elsie Beckwith ...	P	G	2	SG	A			G G		G1	***	2	2		
Emma Wright ...	P	F	3	SG	A	B		G G			***	2	2	NSM	
Ethel Somerset ...	G	G	2	SG	A						**	2	2		
Etoile de Hollande ...	P	G	2	SG	A							3	2		
Florence Forrester ...	G	C	3X	SG			Ex				*		1		
Francklin ...									T		***				
Frau Karl Druschki ...							Ex	G G	T	G1	***	2	2		
Gen. McArthur ...	O	C	3BX		A			G G			**				
George Dickson ...	O	C	3	SG			Ex				**	2	2		
Golden Emblem ...	LP	CP	3	SG	A	B	Ex	G G			**	2	2		
Golden Ophelia ...	P	C	2	SG	A					G1	**	3	2		
Gorgeous ...	G	G	3X	SG	A		Ex	G G	T		***				
Gross an Teplitz ...				A					T		***	2	2	NSM	
Hadley ...	P	G	3	SG	A	B		G G			*				
Hawlmarm Crimson ...							Ex				*	2	2		
Harry Kirk ...	O	G	2	SG	A	B					**				NSBS
Henrietta ...								G G			***	2	2		
Hoosier Beauty ...	LP	C	3	SG	A	B		G G		G1	**	2	2	NSM	
Hortulanus Budde ...	LP	F	3X	SG				G G			***				
Hugh Dickson ...						B			T		*	2	2		
Independence Day ...	P	CP	2	HH	A			G G			*				
Irish Elegance ...				A				G G			*				NSBS
Irish Fireflame ...				A				G G			*				NSBS
Isobel ...				A				G G			***	1	3		
J. G. Glassford ...	LP	G	1	HH	A		Ex				*				
Juliet ...								G G			**				NSBS
Kitchener of Khartoum ...											**	2	2		
Lady Ashtown ...	P	G	3	SG							*			NSM	
Lady Dixon ...								G G	T		*	2	2		
Lady Hillingdon ...	LP	C	3	SG	A					G1	**	3	1		
Lady Inchiquin ...	P	F	3X	HH	A						**	1	3		
Lady M. Stewart ...	O	F	1	SG				G G	T		**	2	2		
Lady Pirrie ...	LP	C	3	HH	A	B				G1	***				
La France ...	P			SG							*	2	2		
Lamia ...	P	CP	2	SG	A	B		G G							
etc.,				etc.,							etc.,				

The
Champion
Rose
Growers



Roses for
every
purpose
in finest
quality.

HAWLMARK PEDIGREE SEEDLING ROSES FOR 1927.

LADY MARY ELIZABETH (H.T.): Much admired by Her Majesty Queen Mary, who remarked on its wonderful, brilliant, clear cerise colour. A fine erect grower, extremely free and sweetly scented; a decided advance.

LORD CASTLEREAGH (H.T.): The colour suggests that mellow crimson of ancient tapestry. A magnificent bedder, further enchanted by its delightful fragrance.

EMILY DODD (H.T.): The ideal pale cream rose for bedding and exhibition.

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XL ALL NICOTINE LIQUID INSECTICIDE.

For outdoor pests this preparation is magnificent. It is perfectly safe, and, above all, never fails.

XL ALL VAPORISING COMPOUND and Fumigating Shreds.

The liquid or cake compound or the handy shreds are used by most trade rose growers.

XL ALL WHITE FLY VAPOUR.

Can be used on roses in full bloom: Cleans completely.

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For Mildew on Roses and Fruit Trees.

XL ALL SPECIAL ROSE MANURE.

Three or four applications can be given, from Spring onward.

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Our Rose Trees have been famous for very many years for their beautiful fibrous roots and for their hardihood.

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The Rose Gardens, Peterborough.

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COLCHESTER

LTD.

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TESTED PEDIGREE Roses

*CECIL
Mrs. BEATTY
LADY WAKEFIELD
and all other kinds*

See our Catalogue,
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2/6 per doz. 24/- per gross.

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PERMANENT. NON-RUSTING.

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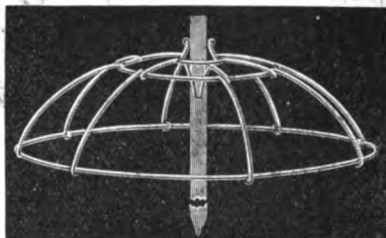
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Specially designed for Rockeries.

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Suitable for Beds, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

ADJUSTABLE UMBRELLA TRAINERS

Supplied if required in halves
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PRICES:

Made of strong galvanised Iron Wire.

	Each.	Extra if painted Green.
2-ft. diam., 3 rings, 8 stays,	6/-	8d.
If made in halves	7/6	
3-ft. diam., 3 rings, stays,	8/-	10d.
If made in halves	9/9	
4-ft. diam., 4 rings, 8 stays,	11/3	1/3
If made in halves	13/6	
5-ft. diam., 4 rings, 12 stays,	14/6	1/9
If made in halves	17/6	
Common Deal Stakes, pointed one end	3d. Extra	Per ft.
7-ft. x 1 1/2-in. x 1 1/2-in.	1/9 each.	

EXHIBITION BOXES FOR ROSES. N.R.S. REGULATION 7



PRICES: Fitted with West's Tubes & Clips

For 6 Blooms	-	-	36/6
" 9 "	-	-	44/6
" 12 "	-	-	52/6
" 18 "	-	-	64/0
" 24 "	-	-	75/6

They are LIGHT and STRONG.

They are fitted with SPECIAL HINGES enabling the lid to be taken on and off practically instantly.

They are FITTED WITH AN ARRANGEMENT FOR LIFTING UP THE BOX to the required angle when on the exhibition table, thus doing away with the necessity of finding half bricks, pots, &c.

They are fitted inside with TWO STRUTS that, when turned round, keep the lid raised when the blooms are ready, but the words "Lids Off" have not yet been passed along.

EXHIBITION
BOARDSFitted with West's
Tubes.

PRICES:

6 Bloom	15/6
12 "	24/6

WEST'S TUBES
complete with Clips,
14/0 doz.

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EASLEA'S ESSEX GROWN ROSES

Are cultivated in fields exposed to the sea air, the soil second to none in this famous Rose Country.

We have pleasure in announcing the following

NEW PEDIGREE SEEDLINGS for 1927.

Plants in pots available in June. Ground plants in Autumn.

A GRAND NEW RAMBLER

THELMA

Awarded **CORY CUP** for best English raised Climber or Rambler for the year 1926. The individual flowers possess 3 rows of petals. They are fully 3 inches across, produced in sprays, from 3 to 18 flowers. Colour, lovely soft Coral Pink. The flowers are very persistent, remaining on the plant when fully open from 10 to 14 days. Foliage mildew proof. Seedling from R. Wichuraiana × Paul's Scarlet.

EVEREST—Hybrid Tea.

Probably the largest Rose yet raised; when fully open resembling a huge peony. The flowers contain some 40 petals. Colour, white with delicate primrose suffusion. Growth almost climbing. Splendid Exhibition bloom. Certificate of Merit N.R.S., 1926.

W. A. BILNEY—Hybrid Tea.

A charming decorative Rose of most artistic colouring, with enormous petals. Colour, centre light apricot, suffused cherry cerise; back of petals crushed strawberry tints and yellow. It is not a full Rose, but all who have seen it have been delighted with its unique colouring and wonderful petals. Growth vigorous. Very free flowering.

OUR CATALOGUE AND GUIDE Post Free.

Full of useful information. A Client writes: "*It is the best Catalogue I have ever seen.*"

WALTER EASLEA & SONS (Rose Specialists) **EASTWOOD, LEIGH-ON-SEA.**



You will, I hope, forgive my questionable method of arresting your attention. The question itself is really one of moment to you . . .



Do you know this Booklet?

If you know it, there is no question at all about it; you send for your copy every autumn and wouldn't settle your new list without it.

If you don't know it, and have only heard about it, won't you see for yourself why the Rose world is saying such uncommon kind things about it?

Let me admit in advance there is nothing clever in it—it simply blurts out the truth about every Rose described, details all its faults, and compares the new variety with the older one supposed to be cut out.

You see yourself, nevertheless, this is the very help you want in selection. We are all a little tired of the too-good-to-be-true description, but a description too true to be all good really tells us just what we want to know.

"My Favourite Roses and Why" is a text book to give any beginner confidence, but it aims to be a YEAR BOOK and a ROSE ANNUAL that will keep an expert up to date.

Of course it is a Catalogue, too—it wouldn't be free and post free if it weren't; but don't hesitate to write for it because you can never send me an order—if I may say so—it isn't your order I'm after, it is your appreciation.

If you think as well of it as your brother members of the N.R.S. you are sure to show it to some should-be Rose grower, and between us we make another convert.

R. MURRELL, Roseacre, Shepperton-on-Thames.

The Hampton Plant Co.

NEW MALDEN, SURREY.

*Roses, Fruit-Trees, Shrubs,
—Plants, Seeds, Bulbs.—*

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NORFOLK GROWN ROSES .

*All best varieties
in Bush and
Standards at
Reasonable
Prices. . .*

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ready in
September.

Spaul Bros.,

HETHERSETT, NORWICH.



BUNYARD'S FRAGRANT ROSES

CATALOGUES FREE.

SPECIALLY INTERESTING ARE
OUR COLLECTION OF OLD-
FASHIONED ROSES, WHICH
ARE YET UNEQUALLED FOR
SCENT.

Established 1796.

GEORGE BUNYARD & Co.
LIMITED,

The Royal Nurseries,

Maidstone.

BY ROYAL



APPOINTMENT.

S. MCGREDY & SON'S NEW ROSES for 1927

The following New Seedling Roses are the finest lot we have ever offered to the public ; they are all distinct and different from any other varieties on the market. They have all been carefully tested in England, Ireland and America, and we are confident they will give pleasure to all Rose lovers the world over.

Strong Pot-grown Plants will be ready in JUNE. Strong Dwarf Ground Plants ready in AUTUMN (Ground Plants 5/- each). Catalogues Post Free.

MARGARET MCGREDY (H.T.)

The most wonderful Rose as regards growth, habit, foliage, freedom of flowering and colour we have ever raised.

The true colour is "Geranium Lake," but would be popularly described and would convey to the average mind an impression of the colour if described as orange scarlet. The colour lasts and does not fade, even when the flowers are lying wide open.

The flowers have a faint fragrance, and are large, full, of perfect form, with large petals of good texture. They are largest exhibition size, and are borne freely and continuously throughout the whole season.

The foliage is very large, bright green, leathery and mildewproof, and the most beautiful of any Rose we know. Stems are strong and stiff, with few thorns, and carry the flowers upright.

The habit of growth is wonderful, and is one of the outstanding features of this marvellous variety ; it is extraordinarily free, bushy and upright, of a freedom, bushiness and vigour unapproached by any other Rose so far raised. Beside this variety, vigorous and free sorts such as "Red Letter Day" or "Mrs. Herbert Stevens" look puny. Grown in our Nurseries in rows three feet apart, it would be impossible to go between them after rain without being soaked. The plants literally make a hedge covered with huge flowers. As a cutback it is glorious, and very hardy, and does not die back even in severest weather. An ideal garden, bedding and exhibition Rose, which supersedes all Roses on the same line of colour as "The Queen Alexandra Rose."

We can sum up our opinion of this Rose in a few words by saying that this is the first Rose raised by us that we consider outstanding and good enough to carry the name of a member of the "McGredy" family.

Awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the National Rose Society.

JULIA COUNTESS OF DARTREY (H.T.)

This beautiful Rose was raised by that famous Irish Amateur Rosarian and Hybridist, Dr. J. Campbell Hall. From what we have seen and know of this variety, it is a fit reward for half a century of persevering work and experiment, and we feel honoured to include it among our Novelties this year.

The colour is pure "Tyrian Rose," with a yellow base, and is very intense, brilliant and distinct.

The flowers are very large, full, of ideal shape and fine for exhibition ; in fact, one of the most perfect flowers as regards size and quality we know.

The foliage is large, leathery and mildewproof. The stems are very long, stout, and not overcrowded with thorns, and carry the flowers upright.

The habit is similar to "Hugh Dickson" as regards strength, but the growth breaks and flowers more freely.

The plants make tremendous bushes, on which the flowers are borne continuously throughout the season. The flowers have a very strong and delightful fragrance.

Highly recommended for Garden and Exhibition.

Awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the National Rose Society.

MARION CRAN (H.T.)

The colour combination is the most wonderful we have yet seen in any Rose. In the young stage before the flowers expand, the colour is deep buttercup yellow, margined and flushed cerise, and rosy scarlet. As the flower opens and expands the outside of the petals retain their colour, whilst the inner side open a brilliant geranium scarlet, flushed and veined, orange and yellow. The yellow on the outside of the petals shows off and intensifies the brilliant colour of the inside. As the flower ages the colour changes to a beautiful deep cerise, or bright rosy scarlet flushed buttercup yellow. The whole flower glows, and has a wonderful sheen, and when opening and lying fully open the colour combination is delightful.

The flowers are full, of nice form, and medium to fairly large size. The foliage is mildewproof, of medium size, dark green, glossy and of heavy texture.

The habit is very vigorous, bushy, free and upright, and the stems are dark crimson, stout, strong, and carry the flowers upright, making a magnificent bush. The growth breaks from the base, and every conceivable eye, with a freedom which has to be seen to be appreciated.

As a bedding Rose, the colour of the flowers and habit of growth combine in making this variety such a glorious blaze of colour, that once seen will never be forgotten. One of the freest and most perpetual flowering garden and bedding Roses we have ever raised.

Awarded the Certificate of Merit of the National Rose Society.

MABEL LYNAS (Pernetiana).

This is a new break entirely in Roses, and though a Pernetiana it favours the H.T. in habit and freedom of flower, and the H.P. as regards hardness. Unlike some Pernetianas, it is so exceedingly hardy that it never dies back, no matter how severe the weather, and the growth though typical Pernetiana is unusual in its freedom, bushiness and strength.

The colour of the flowers is dark crimson with a yellow base, and the only dark crimson we know with typical Pernetiana growth. Another outstanding feature is that the flowers have probably the strongest and sweetest scent of any Rose in cultivation, and this is the first of the Pernetiana type with outstanding fragrance. The flowers are very large, full, and of fine form, and the petals of stout, heavy texture.

The foliage is of medium size, bright glossy green, as though it had been varnished, and mildew proof. The stems are the same colour as the foliage, and thinly covered with crimson thorns.

The habit of growth is very free, vigorous and upright, and altogether new in crimson Roses.

A very free and perpetual flowering garden and bedding variety, which will fill a place up to now vacant in the ranks of the crimson Roses, and satisfy the demand of all Rose lovers, who up to now have been unable to procure a strongly scented, free-flowering, mildew proof and disease proof foliaged crimson which never looks unsightly.

Awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the National Rose Society.

DESMOND JOHNSTON (H.T.)

The colour is brilliant scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret, with a deep orange base.

The outsides of the petals are heavily veined and flushed orange, shading up to scarlet and claret. The colour is glorious, and does not fade even when the flowers are lying wide open.

The flowers are large, full, of perfect conical shape and form; one of the best naturally shaped Roses we know. The petals are exceptionally large and of the heaviest texture, and the flowers have a faint "Tea" scent.

The foliage is large, glossy, dark green, leathery and mildew proof, on stout stems.

The habit of growth is sturdy, free and bushy, breaking and flowering with exceptional freedom. Though so free the growth is upright, and the flowers are perfectly carried and borne profusely from June until November.

A magnificent Garden, Bedding and Exhibition Rose, which is absolutely distinct from any other variety in cultivation.

Awarded the Certificate of Merit of the National Rose Society.

PATIENCE (H.T.)

The colour in the young stage is scarlet carmine lake. As the flowers open the colour is deep orange at base, shading to orange carlet, scarlet carmine and carmine lake. The colours are shaded and mingled in a manner impossible for us to describe.

The flowers are large, full and of perfect form, and quite exhibition size. This is one of those delightful varieties of which every flower, like "Mrs. Henry Morse," comes perfect. The petals are large, leathery and the flowers last for days when cut, and have a delicate perfume.

The foliage is small, dark green, and glossy like a Pernetiana; of stout texture and absolutely mildew proof. The stems are long, strong, stiff, and carry the flowers upright.

The habit of growth is ideal and very outstanding; free, bushy, vigorous, and though upright breaks with such freedom that it throws shoots out in all directions, thus making a bush free and perpetual flowering and ideal for Garden and Bedding. We thoroughly recommend this variety as one of the best all-round Garden, Bedding and Exhibition Roses we have ever had the pleasure of distributing.

Awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the National Rose Society.

STRONG POT GROWN PLANTS OF ABOVE VARIETIES WILL BE READY IN JUNE.

STRONG DWARF OPEN GROUND PLANTS IN AUTUMN.

Over 500,000 Roses grown annually. Our General Collection is one of the Finest in the World. Roses for every purpose can be had from us. Illustrated Catalogue and Guide free.

SEED, BULB, FRUIT, SHRUB, GREENHOUSE & HERBACEOUS CATALOGUE FREE
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Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists to H.M. the King.

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ROYAL

NURSERIES,

PORTADOWN

(NORTHERN

IRELAND).

(SEE ALSO PAGE 266.)

ROSES.

Buy with Confidence

WE SUPPLY ONLY THE BEST.

Catalogue willingly sent post free to all.

D. W. Croll
Ltd

Rose
Growers, **DUNDEE**

New Sweet Scented Crimson Rose for 1926—

LAXTONS' BEDFORD CRIMSON

**AWARDED THE CLAY CUP, 1924, FOR SWEET SCENT.
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, NATIONAL ROSE SHOW, 1926.**

This grand Rose was awarded the Clay Challenge Cup at the R.H.S., 1924, for the **BEST NEW ROSE** with a true **OLD ROSE SCENT**. It is undoubtedly the best Crimson Rose yet raised, as it has all the good points which go to make a perfect rose. It is a Rose with plenty of substance and not thin like so many other varieties. It has on an average about 40 petals. The blooms are a beautiful velvety crimson reflexed and carried on long stiff stems. It does not turn magenta and keeps its colour when fully developed. It is also very free blooming.

Strong Bushes, price 5/- each ; 55/- doz. Standards, on English Briars, 10/6 each.

This Rose is selling very fast. Early orders are requested.

New Cerise Pink Rose for 1926—

LAXTONS' STANDARD

A beautiful clear Cerise with pointed bud and long petals. This Rose does not turn to a magenta tint as it gets old. Very free blooming and an erect stiff stalk.

The best Cerise Pink. A strong grower.

Price 5/- each ; 54/- dozen.

LAXTON BROTHERS, BEDFORD

PEMBERTON'S NEW PEDIGREE ROSES

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN 1927 :

" BIANCA " (Hybrid Tea).

Flowers full, pointed, carried erect on stiff footstalk. Colour white, very fragrant. Suitable for specimen blooms and bedding. Growth vigorous. Good in autumn.

" BERNICE " (Hybrid Tea).

Colour yellow, heavily flushed golden pink, bloom globular, semi-double, growth tall, suitable for specimen blooms and garden. Good in autumn. Fragrant.

" ROBIN HOOD " (Hybrid Musk).

Polyantha type, colour bright cherry red, flowers in large clusters, height about 4 to 5 feet, very free and continual blooming. Shrub habit, good for massing.

NEW ROSES of 1926 :

" NAOMI " (Hybrid Tea).

Colour distinct, coppery buff. Flowers full, pointed globular, carried erect on long stems, suitable for garden and specimen blooms. Foliage dark green, wood claret colour. Very free flowering, blooming continuously from early summer to late autumn. Growth vigorous. Fragrant.

" DORINA NEAVE " (Hybrid Tea).

Colour silvery pink. Blooms large, full, pointed globular, carried erect on stiff stems. Suitable for specimen blooms and bedding. Good also under glass. Growth compact. Fragrant.

Descriptive List of other Seedling Roses raised by J. H. PEMBERTON, and
General Catalogue free on application.

Address— **J. H. PEMBERTON,**

Havering-atte-Bower,

ROMFORD, Essex.

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(REGISTERED).

McGREDY'S MILDEW PREPARATION

A CERTAIN PREVENTATIVE and GUARANTEED CURE for the most worrying and most troublesome “FUNGOID DISEASE” the Rose Grower has to contend with. This Preparation, which we Guarantee, will prevent and cure Mildew on Roses grown outdoors, or under glass, as well as ALL other plants subject to this disease; it will also prevent and cure Black Spot on Roses.

It is non-poisonous, perfectly safe and clean to use, and will not stain or injure either Fruit, foliage or bloom.

As a preventative of American Gooseberry Mildew nothing can equal this preparation. We have carefully conducted exhaustive trials for years with the most striking results.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

“I have pleasure in enclosing Cheque, value 5/-, and shall be glad if you will send me 2 lbs. of your Mildew Preparation for Roses, which I cannot do without if I am going to keep my Roses free from mildew.”
The Chestnuts, Hendon Lane, Finchley, N 3. 13/3 26.”
E. H.”

“My Roses have been badly afflicted with Mildew, until a friend lent me an ounce or two of Kuremil. One application practically cured many of them, and I am delighted with the results.”
The Plain House, Chipstead, Coulsdon, Surrey. 17/9 26.”
L. C.”

“I should like to take this opportunity of stating how invaluable I find your preparation; Mildew is unknown in my garden now that I use it regularly.”
Tweenways, Bushridge Lane, Godalming, Surrey. 3/9 26.”
V. C.”

WE RECEIVE HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SIMILAR TO THE ABOVE.

Price 2/6 per lb. Packet, Post Free (Foreign 6d. extra). Sufficient for 32 gallons.

Full Instructions for Use with Each Packet.

McGREDY'S SPECIAL ROSE MANURE

The finest scientifically prepared **Rose Food** on the market. This is the Rose Manure we ourselves use.

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(SEE ALSO PAGES 262 and 263.)

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